

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & CO.

Concentrated Infusions

Fluid Extracts.

Concentrated Decoctions.

Solid Extracts.

Concentrated Liquors.

Fruit Essences.

Concentrated Essences.

Inspissated Juices.

Concentrated Waters.

Soluble Essences.

Concentrated Extracts.

Extract of Herbs.

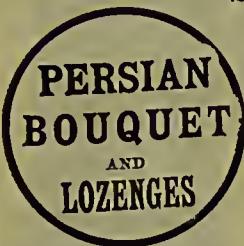
Coated Pills.

Composition Essence.

Malt Extract.

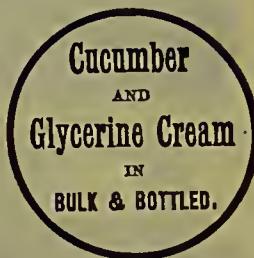
Vegetable Colours, &c.

DRUGS IN
ORIGINAL PACKAGES
AS IMPORTED.



SPECIAL TERMS
TO
LARGE BUYERS.

Inquiries should state quantities.



PRICE LIST WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS of ESSENTIAL, OLIVE, and COD LIVER OILS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

“SILVER CHURN” DAIRY PREPARATIONS.

Butter Colouring.

GLASS BOTTLES ..	6d., 1/, 2/, 5/ Retail.
	4/, 8/, 16/, 38/ per dozen.
BULK	1/ per lb. 100/ owt. in 2-gallon Bottles.
	90/ in 1-cwt. Kegs. 85/ in 3-owt. Barrels.

Butter Powder and Preserver.

BOXES	6d., 1/, 2/, 5/ Retail.
	4/, 8/, 16/, 38/ per dozen.
BULK	1/ per lb. 84/ owt. in cwt. Kegs.

Essence of Rennet, For Junkets, Curds and Whey, Cheese Cakes, &c., &c.

GLASS BOTTLES ..	6d., 1/, 2/, 5/ Retail.
	4/, 8/, 16/, 38/ per dozen.
BULK	1/ per lb. 10d. in 2-gallon Bottles.

Liquid Annatto, or Cheese Colouring.

STONE BOTTLES. ..	6d., 1/, 2/, 5/ Retail.
	4/, 8/, 16/, 38/ per dozen.
BULK	1/ per lb. 10d. in 2-gallon Bottles.

Cheese Rennet, of SPECIAL STRENGTH.

STONE BOTTLES..	1-pints, 9d. Retail. 7/ doz.
	Pints, 1/3 " 12/ "
	Quarts, 2/ " 20/ "
	1/2-gall., 4/ " 36/ "
	1-gall., 8/ " 72/ "

BULK. At Special Prices. Inquiries should state quantity.

These Goods are selling well in the Agricultural districts. They are very attractively got up, are superior to any foreign makes, and are well worth the attention of the Trade, as they leave a good margin to the seller.

Attractive Show Cards and Printed Matter may be had on application.

17 TODD STREET, MANCHESTER.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MAW'S MENTHOL CONES.

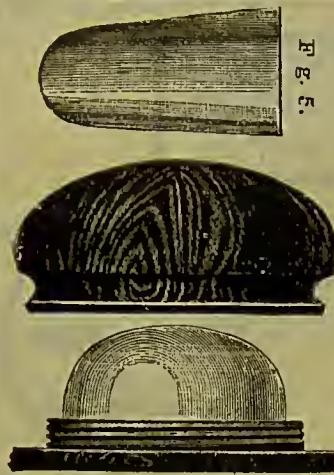


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

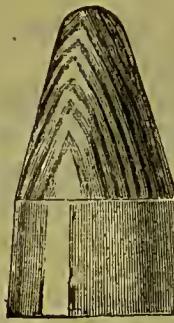


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

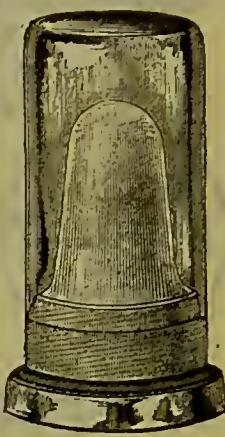


Fig. 8.

Fig. 1.—In Ebony Cases, flat for the pocket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per doz.	4/-
Fig. 1.—In Boxwood Cases	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	per doz,	2/6, 3/-, and 4/9
Fig. 3 & 4.—In Boxwood Cases	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	2/-, 3/3, and	4/9
Fig. 3.—In Boxwood Cases, with Reversible Screw	...	...	...	...	...	„	„		3/6
Fig. 5.—In White Opaque Glass Jars, with Red Celluloid Caps	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	2/- and	2/9
Fig. 5.—Mounted, in Stoppered Bottles	...	...	...	...	...	„	„		6/3
Fig. 6.—Mounted on Vegetable Ivory, in Glass Bottles, Screw Metal Caps	...	...	...	...	...	„	„		3/9
Fig. 7.—On Glass Mounts, Glass Covers	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	2/10 and	4/-
Fig. 7.—On Earthenware Mounts, Glass Covers	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	4/- and	6/6
Fig. 8.—On Glass Mounts, with Glass Covers	...	...	...	...	...	„	„		4/9



MAW'S MENTHOL INHALER

(CHARGED WITH MENTHOL).

In Cardboard Boxes, 7/6 per dozen.

THE SAME WITH COTTON WOOL ONLY,

SUITABLE FOR PINE OIL, TEREBENE, EUCALYPTUS, &c.

In Cardboard Boxes, 7/- per dozen.

With Actinic Bottle in Leather Cases, 12/6 per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

THE

"NO RISK" TRADE RE "CARBOLIC SMOKE BALLS."

TO CHEMISTS who do not object to their Window-space paying the Rent and Taxes for them, WILCOX & CO., 239 Oxford Street, London, make the following advantageous offers.

- 1° To supply 12 pretty & attractive dummies post free.
- 2° To avoid any risk to you in Stocking Carbolic Smoke Balls we give our written guarantee to return the money
- 3° If you will engage to show these dummies you can purchase from us, carriage paid, 12 Carbolic Smoke Balls for 8/- net, with our guarantee to return money for those unsold if delivered to us unopened 12 months from date of purchase
Remittance must accompany order.
- 4° No reduction in price for showing dummies is allowed upon less than 1 dozen nor unless purchased direct from us. Smaller quantities should be obtained from Patent Medicine Houses: we will also exchange or credit any thus purchased, provided they are returned to us unopened by the Wholesale Firm who supplied you 12 months from date of purchase.

N.B.—Hunyadi Janos Water—per case of 25 large bottles, 22/- net.
Cash with order. Carriage not paid.

THE POPULAR INFLUENZA NOVELTY!

YOUNG'S CAMPHOR CROSS

Is a great improvement on the old-fashioned Camphor Lockets, inasmuch as it retains its efficacy for months. They are attractively put up in 3-dozen boxes, assorted colours, and

SELL AT SIGHT.

Order at once from your Wholesale House, but insist upon ordering

YOUNG'S CAMPHOR CROSSES.



This beautiful ornament is filled with a combination of
CAMPHOR AND EUCALYPTUS.
ONE PENNY EACH.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Maw, Son & Thompson, Barclays, Edwards, Suttons, London; Ayrton & Saunders, Clay, Dod & Co., Liverpool; Raimes, York; Goodalls, Simcocks, Leeds; Woolley, Manchester, &c.

PATENTEE,

J. YOUNG, PONTEFRACT, YORKSHIRE.

Samples Free.

TIMBURY'S
PURE VOLATILE

Samples Free.

EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA OIL,

Eucalyptus Maculata, var. Citriodora.

Pronounced by Medical Men to be a certain Preventive and Remedy for Influenza, also Colds, Coughs, and all Germ Diseases. Distilled from the leaves of the Citron-scented Eucalyptus.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR

TIMBURY'S EUCALYPTUS OIL CO., 124 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Distillery and Works—GLADSTONE, QUEENSLAND.

ARTISTIC SHOW CARD FREE ON APPLICATION.

“PEPSALIA” THE DIGESTIVE TABLE SALT.

PEPSALIA substituted for ordinary Table Salt (which it closely resembles in taste and appearance), in similar quantities, digests the food with which it is eaten with ease and certainty. Please note that the present price of Pepsalia is 1/- size 9/6 per dozen net, 10/- per gross net; 2/- size 19/- per dozen net, 210/- per gross net; 5/- size 47/- per dozen net, 55/- per gross net.

We have now many hundreds of letters from eminent Medical Men who prescribe Pepsalia regularly, and who highly recommend its use. There is nothing else in the market which can in any way compare with Pepsalia as a digestive agent.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



“Pumiline.”

FOR USE IN

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRONCHITIS, THROAT AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS AND SKIN DISEASE.

“Pumiline” *Esse* oe.—For all Lung and Throat Affections, Bronchitis, Influenza, &c. In Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

“Pumiline” Ointment.—For all Skin Affections, Irritations, Insect Bites, Burns, &c. In Pots 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each.

“Pumiline” Dry Inhaler.—Most effective and convenient Pocket Inhaler, for use in Throat or Lung Troubles. Complete, with small Vial of “Pumiline” Essence, 1s. 6d.

“Pumiline” Jujubes.—For Sore Throat, Cough, Hoarseness, &c. In Boxes 1s. 1d. and 2s. each.

“PUMILINE” should not be confounded with any other Pine preparation. The season in which “Pumiline” is prescribed has now commenced, and Chemists will do well to stock the various preparations. Beautiful show cards sent free on application.

“Pumiline” Extract.—Used in the Bath is specially recommended in all Chest and Throat Affection. In Bottles 1s. each.

“Pumiline” Liniment.—Specially beneficial for use in Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c. In Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each.

“Pumiline” Plaster.—Is most effective in Chronic and Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and also for Chest Affections. 1s. 1d. each.

“Pumiline” Soap.—Is a carefully-neutralised and superfatted Soap. The fragrant “Pumiline” contained in this Soap stimulates the skin to a healthful functional activity. In Tablets 6d. and 1s. each.

G. & G. STERN, 62 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

WHY

should Chemists and Druggists be contented, often at the merest shade of profit to themselves, to sell the proprietary toilet soaps of colossal advertisers ?

Why not give their Customers the utmost value, obtain legitimate profits, and establish the reputation of goods bearing their own names, and branded, if preferred, with their own Trade Marks ?

NAPOLEON PRICE & CO. (Ltd.) select and purchase at first hands their raw materials, and manufacture, from first to last, on their own premises only the highest-class Toilet Soaps. They have just completed the erection of the latest and most improved Milling Machinery known to the Trade, and they guarantee to supply Toilet Soaps which shall command the admiration and ensure the approval and gratitude of every person to whom they are introduced.

The question of Toilet Soaps is now discussed in every household, and the Public is insisting upon having, and will continue to use, only the best qualities procurable at fair and reasonable prices.

NAPOLEON PRICE & CO. (Ltd.) still make "THE GENUINE OLD BROWN WINDSOR," as supplied by their predecessors to His late Majesty King William IV., and this old-fashioned but excellent Soap is still exported by them to all parts of the World.

They manufacture Glycerine and all Spirit Soaps, plain and scented ; also Medicated and Prescription Soaps. They supply superfatted and milled Soaps to any shape, design, or size, and brand same with their own or vendors' names, as preferred.

Designs submitted, and Trade-marks or Names suggested.

NAPOLEON PRICE & CO. LTD.

(SUCCESSIONS TO PRICE & GOSNELL). ESTABLISHED 1770.

8 Cumming Street, PENTONVILLE, LONDON, N.

SOAP BOILERS

AND MANUFACTURERS TO THE TRADE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS (IN BOND) OF HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY.

EAU DE COLOGNE

OF THE MOST ANCIENT DISTILLER,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA.
Opposite the Julichs Place, COLOGNE,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1709.

PRIZE MEDALS:—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; OPORTO, 1865; PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873.

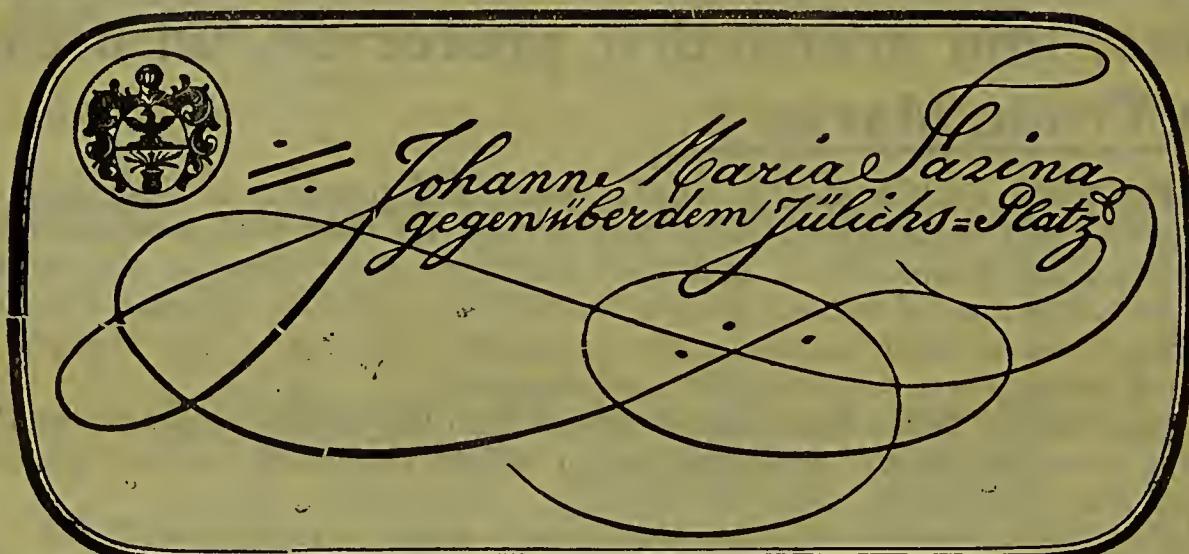
By appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious
Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain & Ireland;
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of
Wales; Albert II., King of Saxony;



Their Majesties, William II., German Emperor and
King of Prussia; Alexander II., Emperor of Russia;
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Lewis, King
of Portugal.

In consequence of increasing inquiries from the Colonies for my Eau de Cologne, the only genuine, I beg to submit my Price Current.

At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark for the protection of which I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all person selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 13s. 6d. per dozen, against my bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra. 7½ per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The Goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense, full particulars of which may be obtained of my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:—

MESSRS. J. & R. McCACKEN,
No. 38 Queen Street, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The following are the sizes of my bottles:—

No. 1. Long Green Flasks	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 bottles
2. Short White Bottles	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 "
3. Double ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 "
4. Wickered Bottles (small)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 "
5. ditto (medium)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 "
6. ditto (large)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 "

} to one dozen.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA

OPPOSITE THE JULICHS PLACE.

COLOGNE: January, 1892.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

In Square Earthenware Boxes, Gilt Burnt-in Labels, 12s. per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

In Round Earthenware Boxes, Burnt-in Labels, 3s. 9d. and 7s. 0d. per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

WHITE CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

In Round Earthenware Pots, 3s. 9d. and 7s. 0d. per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

In Square Earthenware Boxes, Burnt-in Labels, 10s. 6d. per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

In Round Earthenware Boxes, Burnt-in Labels, 3s. 9d. and 7s. 0d. per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

CAMPHORATED TOOTH PASTE.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

In Round Earthenware Boxes, Burnt-in Labels, 3s. 9d. and 7s. 0d. per dozen.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

W. EDWARDS & SON,

157 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DEALERS IN

Patent Medicines and Proprietary Articles,

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, &c.

SOLE AGENTS for ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION,

Burchell's Anodyne Necklaces, Ford's Balsam of Horehound, Widow Welch's Pills, by Mrs. Smithers, Oxley's Essence Ginger, and the preparations of Messrs. Hudson & Son, late of the Haymarket, London.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS, FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, BRUSH, OR WATER.

CAUTION.

The only Genuine has a yellow label printed ONLY in Black Ink, and bears the original address of the late inventor, "27 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street," the proprietors having purchased, under an administration suit, the Secret, Trade Mark, Goodwill, and Premises.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LONDON.

R C TREATT Dunster House Mincing Lane
LONDON
 IMPORTER OF
Musk **Civet** **Ambergris** **Attar - of - Rose**
ESSENTIAL OILS



Wholesale
and
Export
only.

APPLICATION
ON
QUOTATIONS
AND
PRICE LIST



TOMBAREL FRÈRES,
GRASSE,
 Alpes Maritimes,
FRANCE.

ESSENTIAL OILS & FLOWER POMADES
 EXTRACTS AND PERFUMED OILS,
 Orange, Rose, and Elder Flower Water,
ALMOND & OLIVE OILS,
And Special Products for Manufacturing Perfumers and Toilet Soap Makers.
 PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LONDON.

DEPOTS:—
PARIS.

NEW YORK.

**OKELL'S ORIGINAL
MONA BOUQUET**

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH OKELL.)

Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

The most popular and best-selling Perfume in the market
 RETAIL PRICES, 1/, 1/9, 3/6, 6/, 7/6, 10/6 per Bottle.

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
 THOMAS WEST, 185 & 187 CHESTER ROAD, STRETFORD, MANCHESTER.

E. C. Z. A.
THE NEW SKIN SOAP,
MADE ONLY BY
BAYLEY & CO., 17 COCKSPUR ST., LONDON,
THE SOLE AND ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

"ESS. BOUQUET" PERFUME and of the Celebrated "SPERMACETI SOAP TABLET."

A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,
FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in *BLACK INK*, and the signature of his Widow, AIMEE LLOYD, in *RED INK*. Refuse all others.

Manufacturer: **AIMEE LLOYD** (WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, formerly of 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),
3 SPUR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses, write "LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S)."

WARRICK

THE LILAC

Flower-Flavoured CACHOUS.

Real Violets, Real Roses, Real Heliotrope, Real Lavender Cachous.

3/- per lb., splendidly labelled; 4/- per dozen Boxes, gold embossed on calf.

18 OLD SWAN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BROTHERS.

MASON'S **PERFUMED SOLUTION OF CARBOLIC ACID**, for the Sick-room. In

1/- and 2/6 bottles at 8/- and 20/- per dozen.

CARBOLIC MOUTH WASH (ODORINE), a Liquid Dentifrice. In Sprinkler Bottles, 1/- and 2/6 each, at 9/- and 20/- per dozen.

MAGIC TOOTHACHE ESSENCE, in $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bottles, at 6/- and 10/6 per dozen.

PERKS' PERFUMES, in 6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 2/6 Bottles, at 4/-, 8/-, 12/-, and 20/- per dozen. Bulk, 10/6 per pint.

ABOVE PRICES SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT.



From all Wholesale Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

C. E. MASON & CO., 2 Beech St., LONDON, E.C.

SUPERFATTED MEDICINAL SOAPS

PREPARED FROM PRESCRIPTIONS AND UNDER THE CONSTANT CONTROL OF

Dr. MED. J. EICHHOFF, Senior Physician to the Wards for Skin and Venereal Diseases of the Elberfeld Hospital.

FIRST SERIES.

SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SALICYLIC SOAP.

In Parasitic Eczema, Seborrhœa Capitis.

SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SALICYLIC SULPHUR SOAP.

In Parasitic Eczema, Acne Vulgaris, Acne Rosacea.

SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SALICYLIC SULPHUR TAR SOAP.

In Psoriasis Vulgaris.

SUPERFATTED QUININE SOAP.

In mild cases of Mycosis, especially Pityriasis Versicolor.

SUPERFATTED 1000FORM SOAP.

For Chronic Ulcers, Venereal Boils, &c., and also in the Massage Treatment of Small Tumours and Exudations.

SUPERFATTED HYDROXYLAMINE SOAP.

In Lupus, Psoriasis, Tinea Tonsurans and Parasitic Sycoisis.

SUPERFATTED CREOLINE SOAP.

In Scabies, Impetigo Contagiosa, Intertrigo, Lupus.

SUPERFATTED ERGOTINE SOAP.

In Rosacea, Angiectasis, mild cases of Varix, and in the Massage Treatment of Migraine.

SUPERFATTED 100INE SOAP (READILY SOLUBLE).

For Small Tumours, Indolent Ulcers, Lupus, Parasitic Eczema, Sycoisis and Mycosis.

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC CREOSOTE SOAP.

For Lupus.

SECOND SERIES.

SUPERFATTED MENTHOL SOAP.

In General and Local Pruritus (especially Genital and Anal).

SUPERFATTED SALOL SOAP.

In Parasitic Eczema, Psoriasis, Eczema, Marginatum and Mycosis.

(c. f. "Dermatologische Studien," Second Series, Vol. I. for 1889, and also "Volkmann'sche Sammlung Klinischer Vorträge," New Series, Vol. IV. 1890.)

SUPERFATTED ARISTOL SOAP.

In Psoriasis, Ulcus Cruris, Dermatomycosis, Syphilitic Gummata, Ulcerating Lupus.

SUPERFATTED SULPHUR CAMPHOR, PERUVIAN BALSAM SOAP.

In Acne Vulgaris and Seborrhœa of the Body or Face.

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC ICHTHYOL SOAP.

In Acne Vulgaris, Acne Rosacea and Eczema; also in the Massage Treatment of cases of Articular and Muscular Rheumatism.

SUPERFATTED THYMOL SOAP.

Recommended as a Pure Hygienic Soap for daily use, especially for children.

SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SOAP.

Seborrhœa, Parasitic Eczema and Erysipelas.

SUPERFATTED ICHTHYOL TAR SOAP.

Dermatomycosis, Psoriasis, Chronic Palmar and Plantar Eczema.

SUPERFATTED MENTHOL EUCALYPTOL SOAP.

Urticaria, Prurigo, also in the Massage Treatment of Migraine, as well as a disinfecting soap for medical men, patients and their attendants (in infectious cases).

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC SOAP.

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC SULPHUR SOAP.

SUPERFATTED SALICYLIC SULPHUR TAR SOAP.

For the same cases as in the three first-mentioned soaps.

SUPERFATTED SUBLIMATE SOAP, $\frac{1}{2}$ ANO 1%.

As Disinfecting Soap.

SUPERFATTED BENZOIC SOAP.

A Sanitary Toilet Soap for Intertrigo, Scruff, &c.

SUPERFATTED PINE-NEEDLE EXTRACT SOAP.

In Massage Treatment of Rheumatic Affections and Parasitic Skin Diseases, also as a Disinfecting Soap for medical men, patients and attendants.

SUPERFATTED THIOL SOAP, 5% ANO 10%.

In Parasitic Eczema, Mycosis, Acne Vulgaris, Acne Rosacea.

Sole Manufacturer:—FERD. MULHENS, No. 4711, Glockengasse, Cologne-on-Rhine.

Under the constant supervision of Mr. J. BRASCHOSS, of Cologne, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Agents for the United Kingdom—KROHN BROTHERS & CO., BILLITER BUILDINGS, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE !!

THE FIRM of MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN,

NUN

Have been Awarded PRIZE MEDALS for their Celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE

AT THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITIONS, VIZ:—

LONDON, 1851.	RHENISH PROVINCES, 1852.	NEW YORK, 1853.
PARIS, 1855.	LONDON, 1862.	
VIENNA, 1873.	SYDNEY, 1879.	MELBOURNE, 1880.

Facsimiles of Prize Medals Awarded at London Exhibitions, 1851 & 1862 appear on Label of each Bottle. Without such, None are Genuine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS !!

EAU DE COLOGNE of the “**NUN**” (so-called), manufactured by any firm other than the above, is spurious, and an infringement of registered proprietary rights.

PRICE LIST.

	Duty Paid, Net.	In Bond.	Duty Paid, Net.	In Bond.
No. 1.—Half Shorts.....	8/6	5/6	No. 4.—Long Green Flasks.....	16/-
No. 2.—Shorts.....	16/-	11/-	No. 5.—Wickered Bottles (Small)...	26/6
No. 3.—Shorts (finely Wickered) ...	21/3	16/6	No. 6.—Wickered Bottles (Medium) ...	53/-
No. 7.—Wickered Bottles (Large).....			duty paid, net; 77/- in bond.	38/6

Small Cases assorted to order (of not less than £3 value in bond) delivered free freight, less 7½ per cent. discount.

All Sizes can be obtained through any Wholesale House, or direct from the Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland,

C. E. MASON & CO.,
2 BEECH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Chemistry, Prof. DUNSTAN, M.A., &c.

Botany, Prof. GREEN, B.Sc., &c. Practical Pharmacy, Mr. JOSEPH INCE, F.C.S., &c. Materia Medica, Mr. H. G. GREENISH, F.L.S.

FIFTIETH SESSION, 1891-92.

Application for admission to the School, for Prospectuses, or for further information or advice may be made to the Dean, PROF. ATTFIELD, F.R.S., or the Professors or their Assistants in the Lecture Room or Laboratories, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,
TRINITY SQUARE, BORO', LONDON, S.E.The next term will commence on TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 23, 1892.

Students desirous of presenting themselves in April or July, and intending to join the above Course, should send in their names at once. Fees: April Exam., 5l. 5s.; July, 10l. 10s.

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131 Orange Street, St. John, N.B., Canada, September 2, 1891.
Messrs. WILLS & WOOTTON.

Gentlemen.—It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that I mail you to-day the closing Lectures of the Major Course.

Having taken first the "Minor" and then the "Major" Postal Course, extending in all over some three or more years, I have become accustomed to your regular visits and feel sorry to part, if I may so express it.

It is needless to say I have derived great benefit from your course of study, the Minor Course in particular being well adapted to give one a solid foundation in the facts necessary in every-day pharmacy. Your Major Course, following the lines of the Examinations, is more scientific than pharmaceutical.

In conclusion, let me say that I like your style, that you have faithfully kept to the letter of your engagements. If I can advance your interests at any time I shall esteem it a pleasure.

Yours very truly, W. H. MOWATT.

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OF PHARMACY,
118 THE MOOR, SHEFFIELD.

Principals:—Messrs. GREAVES and TURNER.

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MR. JAMES H. GOLLAND, Sheffield.

The next Short Term commences February 22, 1892.

Intending Students for April exam. should join at once. For prospectus and further particulars apply to

Mr. R. B. GREAVES, F.C.S.,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, 118 The Moor, Sheffield.

LONDON HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL
SCHOOL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.O.

President—THE LORD Ebury. Chairman—MAJOR WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

Contains 80 Beds, and being entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions, Donations and Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. The Hospital is always open to the inspection of visitors, and Clinical Instruction is given in the Wards and Out-patient Department to Medical Students and Practitioners. It possesses a valuable Library of Homeopathic Publications, which Medical Men are invited to study. They are also invited to visit the Dispensary. The In-patients number over 700 annually; the Out-patients nearly 9,000 annually. The number of Patients treated since the inauguration in 1849 exceeds 915,000. It has a staff of 47 Nurses for Ward Nursing and Nursing Invalids at their residences.

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Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

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And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot. Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

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This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Wednesday morning's post of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

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Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 1d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

DEPOSIT OF MONEY.—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6d. If the amount is £3 or under; and 1s. if over that sum. We acknowledge receipt of deposit to both parties, and hold the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or the purchase is completed.

Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

FOR DISPOSAL.

Literature.

First 6 years' *Pharmaceutical Journal* in 6 well-bound volumes. What offers? Cash or microscope. Woodward, Park Street, Wisbech, Cambs.

Educational.

"Encyclopaedia Britannica," full calf, perfect condition, clean; what offers? Jones, Penrhian Bryngwran Valley, Anglesey. "Dispensatory" by Bache, Remington, Sadler, quite new, 7 parts, 25s.; "Wild Flowers Worth Notice," Mrs. Lankester, 3s. 6d.; Ganot's "Natural Philosophy," 5s.; Percira's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 12s. 6d.; Muter's "Materia Medica," 2s. 6d.; small student's microscope, 5s. What offers? Brande's "Manual Chemistry," very scarce, 1838; *materia medica* cabinet, four layers; large locked box; 160 specimens large mixed layer, £2. Snowdon, Chemist, Durlington.

Proprietary Articles.

Two gross 4d. corn solvent, handsomely carded, sells at eight; 2 dozen free, 3s. 6d. Pottage, Chemist, Wavertree.

Half gross Stsiedmnn's powders for sale, 2s. 9d. size, at 2s. dozen. 244/3. Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Great Sacrifice.—Moonseed Bitters, Pills, Ointment, all sizes, at half retail prices; new stock, perfectly clean; cash with order. Adam, Chemist, Pigott Street, Birmingham.

A few dozen Fellows' Syrup, unlabelled, for sale, clean and fresh, at 42s. and 25s. 238/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Three doz. Hurst's 1s. Renovo; 3 doz. Hurst's 6d. ditto; 2 doz. Hurst's 1s. Fening; for sale, cheap, or exchange, patents. Ison, Shrewsbury.

Formulae.

Tom Brooks's Reliable Recipes (14th year), list of 480 post free.—Following are wanted daily:—Gripe-syrup, nursery-lotion, tic-pills, white oils, digestive-syrup, skin-pills, corn-cure, mist, occasional (Dr. Carter's) for ladies, influenza-mixture, glycerine and licorice balm, limes and glycerine, ring-worm-specific; recipes 3 for 1s. 6d., 12 for 5s., post free. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, London, N.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Twelve Winochester's inf. gentian oo., 10d. lb.; 6 infus. bchnu, 1s. 1d. lb.; 12 infus. qnassine, 8d. lb.; 1 to 7 guaranteed P.B. Harrison, Chemist, Ashwell, Herts.

Surplus Goods.—4 lbs. liq. extract ergot, 4s. lb.; 4 lbs. opium tunc., 9s. 6d. lb.; 25 oz. quinine, 11d. oz.; 1 lb. natural salicylic acid, 24s. J. C. Lingdale, Skelton-in-Cleveland.

Eleven 25-oz. tins quinine, B.P., English make. 1s. 2d. oz., sample oz. posted, 1s. 3d.; 10 lbs. carmine, pure, French, 20s. lb., sample oz. posted, 1s. 4d.; any quantity of either carriage paid; cash with order. Gillman, 89 Camden Street, N.W.

Shop Fittings.

Iron mortar, pestle, weight over 2 owt., price 15s. here; also 35 brownware pills and ointment pots, 8 oz., gold labels, tin covers, no offer refused in cash. Olive, Briton Ferry.

Wall-fixture, very handsome, 16 ft. long, comprising 118 drawers with bevelled-edge labels on gold and white ground, shelving over, with pilasters and massive mahogany cornice, silvered-glass poison-cupboard in centre; price 35s. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Shop-fittings (second-hand) for sale, great bargains: range of drawers, with glass labels and knobs, glass-fronted and other counters, dispensing-screen, counter-case, desk, sponge and toothbrush cases, 300 shop rounds, carboys, and a lot of other fittings; 50s. the lot, or would sell anything separate. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

Oil cistern, strong, 24 by 46 inches, good tap. 10s. M'Kee, Chemist, Tunstall, Staffs.

One hundred lbs. finest English honey at 10d. Johnson, Chemist, Bingley.

Three micro-photographs, and seven most interesting slides, beautifully mounted, 7s. 6d. Fletcher Bros., Grimsby.

Pestles and mortars, slightly soiled, very low prices; also liquorice juice, fine quality, under value. Clement Dix, Midland Buildings, Birmingham.

To Wholesale Drysalters.—For sale, 500 gross children's cooling-powders, neatly labelled and packed in 1-gross boxes, good condition, 3s. 6d. per gross. Johnson, Manufacturing Chemist, Bingley.

WANTED.

Second-hand chemical balance; state price, &c. Smith, 48 Harper Street, Leeds.

A water-bed 72 x 36, or larger, in good condition, cheap. Orchard, Salisbury.

Formula for Dr. Brainbrigg's Mixture (of Droitwich). 244/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Pill-machines for mixing, piping, and making. Full particulars to Holdroyd, Drug Stores, Cleckheaton.

Simmon's "Cough Repertory," and John & Possart's "Repertory"; state price, condition, and date of edition. W. A. D., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

First-class shop-fittings, show cases, as Maw, fig. A 88, A 18 (old catalogue), 11, 12, 14 (new catalogue); counters, desk, and case, wall-fixtures, shop-rounds (recess label preferred), jars, gas-fittings, window-enclosure, mirrors, reflectors—in fact, all fittings necessary to fit up a first-class shop. Sizes, fullest particulars, and lowest cash prices, to Oglesby, Chemist, Barnsley.

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All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.



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1	2	3	4	5	8	pint.
5/6	6/2	7	8/	9/11	15/6	each

PURE CANE CASTOR SUGAR.

Guaranteed FREE from BEET, also ULTRAMARINE, and all other IMPURITIES.

It is specially suitable—and has no equal—for the manufacture of MEDICATED SYRUPS and AËRATED WATERS, on account of its great purity and easy solubility.

MEDICATED and AËRATED WATER SYRUPS of the required strength can be made of this sugar with Cold Distilled Water, requiring neither Heat nor Filtration, and yielding clear and bright solutions.

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CANE SUGAR	=	99'889
FRUIT SUGAR	=	0'021
MOISTURE	=	0'090
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Extract from Report on this and other of our Sugars:—
 "We never met before with specimens of Sugar so pure. Their purity is extraordinary."

By Messrs. R. R. TATLOCK & READMAN, analysts, Edinburgh and Glasgow. November, 1888.

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FRUIT SUGAR	=	0'069
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Extract from Report:— "This sugar is so pure, that it is difficult to believe it to be a regular article of commerce."

Mr. FALCONER KING, Analyst to the City of Edinburgh, says in his remarks, October, 1888:—

"Speaking practically, these sugars contain *no impurities at all*, and consist of **PURE CANE SUGAR**."

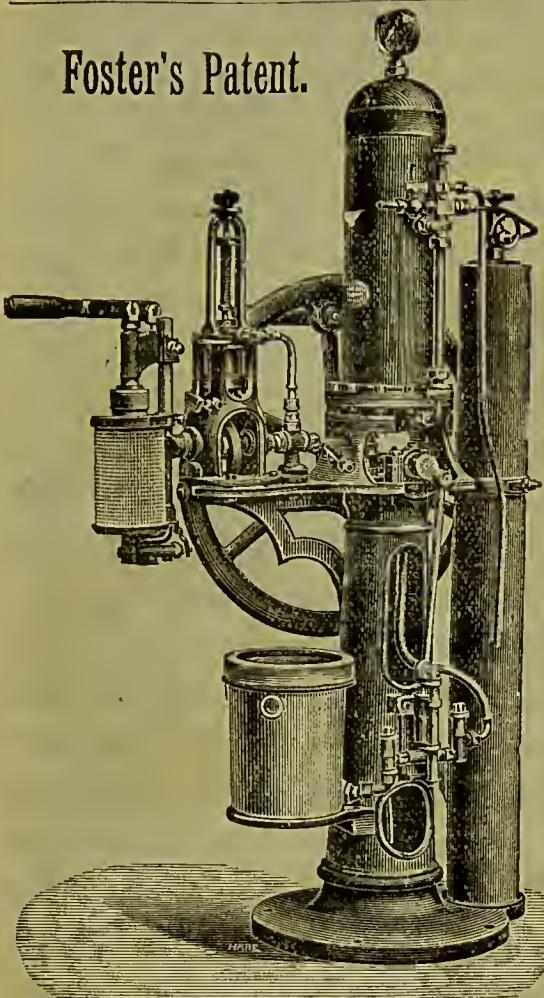
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The No. 2 Compact Soda Water Machine.

THE No. 1 "COMPACT" MACHINE

Is specially designed for Chemists and Hospitals, and can be used for either Syphon, Ball-stoppered Bottles, Cork or Seal Bottles.

Producing capacity, by hand power, 60 dozens per hour.

PRICE £60.

Or, if fitted for steam power, 120 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

THE No. 2 "COMPACT" MACHINE

(AS SHOWN)

Made on the same principle, but smaller in its capacity.

Producing capacity, by hand, 30 dozens per hour.

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Or, if fitted for steam, 60 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

Iron Vessel containing an average of } 10s.

28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas } each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

A Charge of £3 is made for the Iron Vessel as deposit, which is returnable.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.

THE "NIAGARA" BOTTLE

Or Improved Codd's

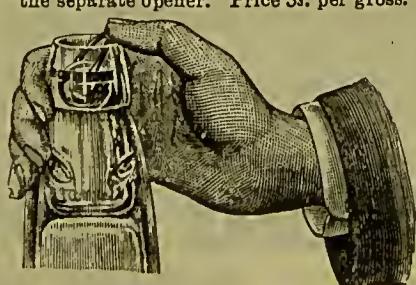
Is the most perfect Bottle in the Market.

Send for Sample and Compare.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Name on Bottles free for orders of 30 gross. Under that quantity, Moulds charged 10s. for each size or shape. Extra Rings, 1s. 6d. per gross.

The patent "Attached Opener" converts the "Codd" type of bottle into the easiest opened of any in the market. It can be instantly fitted; the bottle can be instantly opened by a child without danger; and it does away with the separate opener. Price 3s. per gross.



Buy the "LONDON MADE"

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It is the cheapest, strongest, hand-somest, and best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops



PRICE 1/6 EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 4d. each. Silver-plating Tops from 6d. each. Marking on Tops free for orders of 250. Smaller quantities, steel die charged. Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000. Smaller quantities, plate charged 7s. 6d. upwards according to design.

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THE PATENT CHECK VALVE,

Which prevents too sudden an outflow and also renders the water more sparkling.

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YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S GUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blanmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

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For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 1-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

TO THE
**CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

COLEMAN,
GEORGE'S, NORWICH.

St. George's, Middle St.
NORWICH,
December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, WITH QUININE, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, NON-Alcoholic, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE.** Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

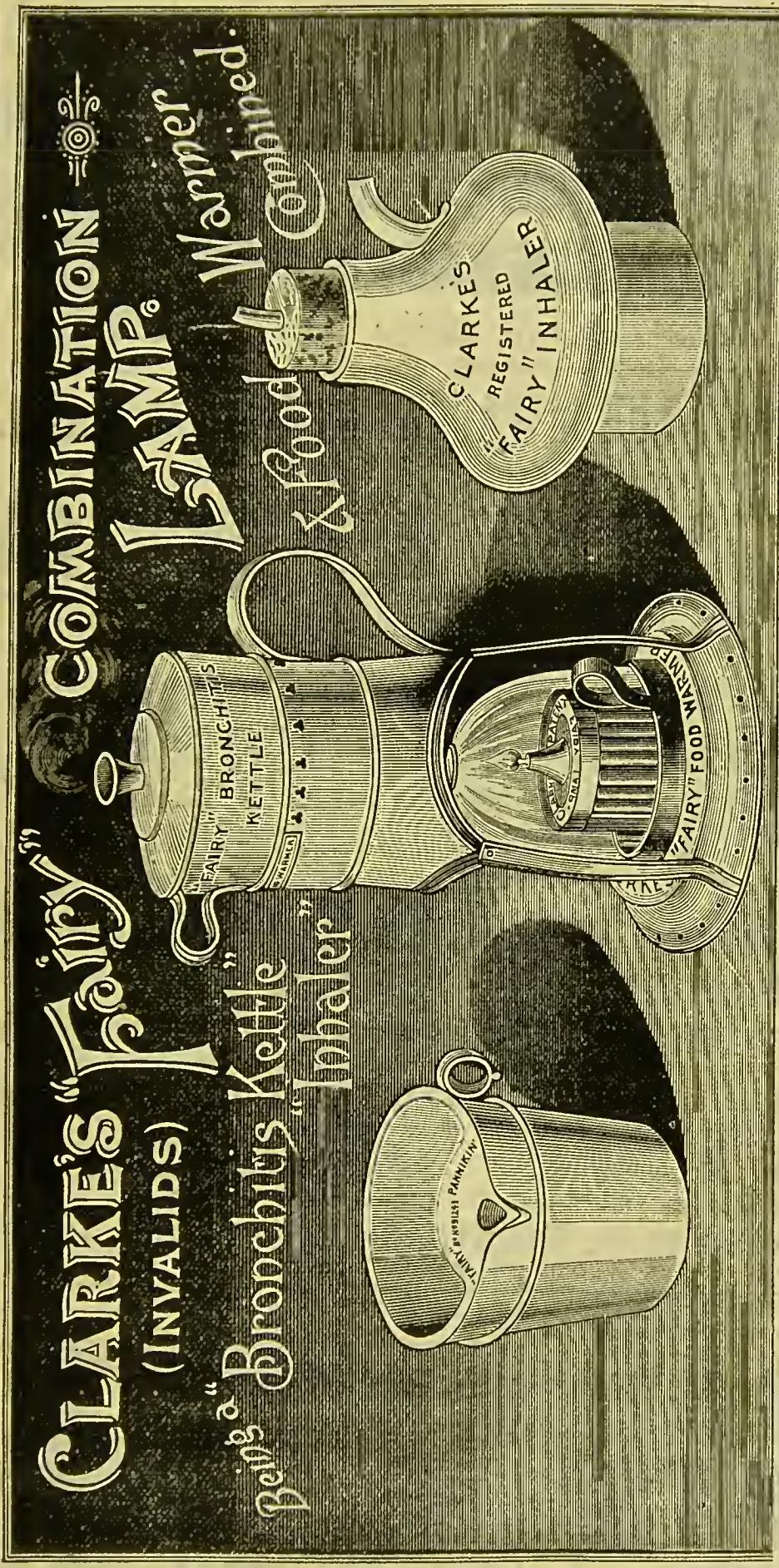
N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.
Trade prices on application.

P.S.—Where the Magistrate's Certificate is not held we are willing to pay the entire cost of a Retail Certificate (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if an assorted order of 6 dozen is sent us of any of our preparations. List on application. Our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine WITHOUT QUININE commands a very large sale, and is recommended by over two thousand medical men who have sent us testimonials in its favour.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,
ST. GEORGE'S, NORWICH,
AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

* WINCARNIS is a NEW NAME, registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.



The following extract is from a Letter we received, dated January 15, 1892, from one of the highest authorities in the Medical Profession on Prevention of Influenza:—

"I have been ordering the use of your 'Fairy' Combination Lamp and Inhaler to my patients as the best preventative against Influenza, and suggest that it should be used as follows:—A small quantity (say a teaspoonful) of *specially prepared* Bacillus Destroyer should be put into your Inhaler, with half a pint of boiling water placed in your Bronchitis Lamp, which should be kept constantly burning, adding more Bacillus Destroyer and water as it boils away. Occasionally one should breathe in some of the steam and Bacillus Destroyer, getting it well into the lungs and nose. This will prevent the Bacillus of Influenza getting a hold on anyone."

THE strong objection to the ordinary Bronchitis Kettle is that a fire in the Bedroom is imperative, and the amount of steam emitted is greatly in excess of what is required. The "Fairy" Combination Invalids Lamp will diffuse the proper and an equal amount of steam throughout the night, by using the Double-Wick "Fairy" Lights (burning for 10 hours without any attention). When the "INHALER" is required, simply remove the Kettle and place on the Inhaler, the contents of which will be kept at the proper temperature.

Clarke's Double-Wick "FAIRY" Lights (10 hours) should be used for the two former, and Clarke's "Pyramid" Lights (9 hours) are recommended for the latter.

Proper Disinfectants should be used in the "Bronchitis" Kettle or "Inhaler." Boiling water should be used to start with. The Registered "Inhalers" are made to fit each sized "Pyramid" Food Warmer.

Bronchitis Lamp, Inhaler, Pannikin, Two Boxes "Fairy" Lights, and Case:—Total Cost, 18s. If Carriage Paid, 1s. extra.
Wholesale Price, 8s. 9d

N.B.—If any difficulty in obtaining this Lamp, write to the Manufacturer,

CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" AND "FAIRY" LIGHTS CO., LIMITED, LONDON, N.W. SHOW ROOM—31 ELY PLACE, E.C.

"HAVING TESTED THE 'SPRING BLOSSOM' CEYLON TEA ALONG WITH OTHER LONDON HOUSES' PACKET TEA, I FIND YOURS CONSIDERABLY THE BEST."

The above is an extract from a Letter received Jan. 25, 1892. (Original at our Office.)

Acknowledged the BEST VALUE in PACKET TEA on the Market.

WE ARE OPEN TO APPPOINT AGENTS WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

"SPRING BLOSSOM" CEYLON TEA

is packed in Circular Air-tight Canisters and in Lead Packets to sell retail at 1/10, 2/-, 2/4, and 2/10 per lb. Tasting Samples and Terms post free; or set of four Specimen $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Samples post free for 2/- in stamps. A full supply of printed advertising matter, in the form of Invoices and Handbills (printed with Customer's name and address), Price Cards, bold and effectively Coloured Posters, and most handsome Show Card, free of charge.

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Wholesale Tea Blenders to the Trade only, 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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**SPIKING'S MALT NURSERY BISCUITS
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.**

NOURISHING, STRENGTHENING, AND FLESH-FORMING.

"Spiking's Malt Biscuits are an admirable article of dietary for use in the Nursery or Sick Room."—*British Medical Journal*, May 16th, 1868.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SPIKING & CO.

Bakers to Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,

5 DOVER ST., PICCADILLY; 24 ECCLESTON ST., BELGRAVIA; 116 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.

AND OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1890.
NO BATH ROOM or CARRIAGE is fully equipped without

**FRANKIN'S
CORK MATS**

Warm, Soft, and Dry, Easily Washed, Clean, and Durable.

They Prevent Chills in Bathing, and keep the feet warm and comfortable. Mr. GLADSTONE pronounces them to be very useful, and Lord SALISBURY and many of the Nobility and Gentry now use and appreciate them. They prevent cold feet in Driving, in Church, in the Counting-house, in Stone-floored Apartments. Numerous testimonials to their usefulness in a great variety of ways. Sizes: 1 ft. square to 20 x 45 in. Prices: 3/-, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/- each. Special Mats up to 21/- each. Of all leading Chemists and Furnishing Houses.

CAUTION.—Each Genuine Mat branded "Rankin's Cork Mat."

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W. M. RANKIN & SONS, Cork Importers, GLASGOW & LISBON **Wholesale Chemists' Agents: S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON**





ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

Introduced 1855]

ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.

6 or 12 Ounces of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Anethi, Concent.	4/- lb.	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent.	6/- lb.	Aqua Foeniculi, Concent.	4/- lb.	Aqua Pimento, Concent.	4/- lb.	
" Aniel "	4/- "	" Cassia "	4/- "	" Menth. Pip. "	4/- "	" Rose "	8/- "	
" Camphor "	4/- "	" Flor. Aurant. "	8/- "	" " "	" Ang. "	8/- "	" Rose Virgin "	10/-
" Carni "	4/- "	" Flor. Sambuci "	8/- "	" " "	" Virg. "	4/- "	" " "	" "

The above are put up in Bottles of 1lb. or 1lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.

From the LANCET, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Anethi, Aniel, Cinnam. Ver., Rose, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopoeia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice. [1] Wholesale Agents: HEARON & CO., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, DISTILLER, AND BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.



ROWNTREE'S

"ELECT" COCOA.

The "MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR":—

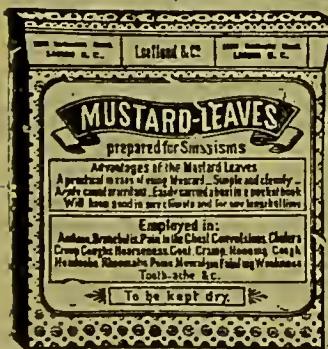
"Certainly this preparation is of delicate flavour . . . It is perfectly soluble . . . the small quantity required for the immediate production of a cup of excellent cocoa will ensure for this 'Elect Extract' a favourable reception at the hands of persons of weak digestion, and all who prefer this wholesome beverage to tea and coffee."

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says:—

"Rowntree's Cocoa Extract is one of the best. Its flavour and aroma are good. Cocoa thus prepared is one of the most digestible articles of food."

YORK, ENGLAND.

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LADURÉE.—"We have nothing but praise to bestow."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Pure Hordeum possesses all the properties claimed for it."

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ALPINE MILK RUSKS (ground) } foods.
CREAM MILK, unsweetened, sterilized.
OREMOR HORDEATUS, delicious sub-
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PURE HORDEUM (Malt Extract); also
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Quinine, and Peppermint.
MALT EXTRACT LOZENGES.
MUSTARD LEAVES, best and cheapest.

ROOT'S

CUCA COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

"CUCA," is the Extract of the leaves of "Erythroxylon Coca," this century has produced.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE are the most, if not the only, really palatable forms in which Cuca can be taken as a dietary article for everyday use, and are consequently being largely recommended by the Medical Profession.

Recent Testimonial.

"My opinion is that you have introduced a most useful preparation of Cocoa. It is simply invaluable in cases of exhaustion, and in recovery from illness. It is extremely pleasant to drink, and I can recommend it with every confidence—not only as a useful 'pick-me-up' after illness, but as a valuable article of diet for everyday use. For Cyclists and Athletes I know no better beverage. Yours truly,

May 6, 1891. —, M.R.C.P.E., etc."

The Lancet, October 3, 1891, p. 771, says:—

"This is an excellent Cocoa. In this novel preparation are contained two substances of very definite therapeutic value, a renowned restorative and a powerful stimulant and tonic."

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And of all Wholesale Houses.

Retail Prices—COCOA, in Tins. 1/-, 1/11, and 3/-.
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Rapid, Perfect, and Permanent Filtration.

Easy Cleaning and Sterilization
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A WONDERFUL SUCCESS!!
NON-INTOXICATING BEER
Made from MASON'S Original

EXTRACT of HERBS

(REGISTERED.)

Composed of Yarrow, Dandelion, Comfrey, & Horehound.
ENLARGEMENT OF SIZE.

A Sixpenny Bottle makes EIGHT GALLONS of
HERB or BOTANIC BEER

A NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGE

FULL of Body and Flavour, with a Creamy Head like Bottled Ale, the most perfect substitute for Alcoholic Drinks ever discovered, for either Summer or Winter.

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BEWARE of others copying our title.

MASON'S is the original and only genuine.

MASON'S is a Special Compound entirely from Herbs

NO OTHER EXTRACT MAKES BEER LIKE IT.

Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1/-, & 2/- each, with directions.

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Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, &c.
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Samples will be sent free on application.

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Or can be had through the Wholesale in 3 dozen boxes, without name and address, at 25/- per gross.

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Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

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ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS.

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Write for List of Specialities.

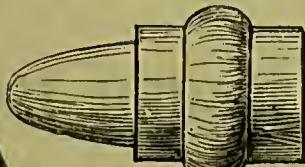
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GOOD
VALUEGOOD
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FIG. A.



FIG. B.



REVERSIBLE.



BOTTLE.



VASE.



PEDESTAL.

5/6

TYRER'S SPECIAL 1d. BOTTLE at 5/6.

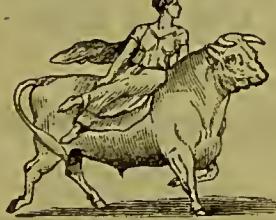
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DESICCATED SOUP
BROLE, a Powdered Beef Extract.
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Concentrated BEEF à la Mode
MEAT LOZENGES

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SPARKLING, BRILLIANT, and EFFERVESCENT.

Allows a Larger Profit to the Trade than any other Natural Mineral Water.

Testimonials from Royalty, and highly recommended by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession as the Finest Natural Mineral Water known.

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1892.

REVISED JANUARY, 1892.

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SCHACHT'S LIQUOR BISMUTHI.

Absolutely pure. The original preparation, invented and introduced to medicine by Mr. Schacht in 1855. Its distinct superiority is universally admitted. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. bottles. Dose: 1 drachm diluted. When ordering, please to specify "SCHACHT'S."

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Contains pure Bismuth and *Pepsina Liquida* in combination with sedatives. A formula most serviceable in the treatment of gastric pain. In 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb. bottles.

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A standard preparation, of definite alkaloidal strength, containing the entire medicinal properties of the finest Cinchona Bark. It is, in fact, *Bark minus the woody fibre*, and its efficiency has been proved by careful medical enquiry. Dose: Ten to sixty drops.

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Fluid pepsine of extraordinary activity—tasteless, odourless, attractive to patients, and reasonable in price. Every teaspoonful when tested by the official B.P. process is guaranteed to effect the solution of 1,000 grains of albumen. Peptio power is the only test of value. Most of the foetid and repulsive dry Pepsines have proved worthless. In 4 oz. bottles, 2s. 6d. each; and larger sizes for dispensing at a cheaper rate.

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Each drachm contains in a concentrated form, besides the fluid pepsine, a full dose of Schacht's Liquor Bismuthi. Dose: One drachm. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

N.B.—*Peps. Liq. c. Bismutho Co.* contains, in addition, one gr. soluble Euonymin in each drachm.

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Each drachm contains one grain of soluble Euonymin. Dose: One drachm. For dispensing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

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A perfect solution of Podophyllin, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each drachm.

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An entirely new Essence, perfectly reliable, for the coagulation of Milk, and the production of Jnnkets and Curds and Whey. It is a preparation of the most wholesome nature, that contains no salt, and has no special taste, smell, or colour. In large bottles at 1s. of all Chemists. This Essence keeps well in any climate.

The above Preparations can be procured from Messrs. Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, and the Wholesale Druggists; or direct by post from

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THE PUBLIC AND THE INFLUENZA.

THE PRESENT EPIDEMIC, AS EVERY CHEMIST FINDS, IS CREATING AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR PREVENTITIVES. SOME TAKE THE FORM OF CHARMS, SOME INHALERS, AND OTHERS INTERNAL MEDICINES. BUT WHETHER THEY BE CHARMS, INHALERS, OR MEDICINES, SO LONG AS THEY HAVE ANY CLAIM TO BE CLASSED AS PREVENTITIVES, THEY ARE LITERALLY SNATCHED UP BY THE EAGER PUBLIC.

OF ALL THE PREVENTITIVES, OIL OF EUCALYPTUS, EITHER DISGUISED UNDER FANCY NAMES OR IN ITS PURE AND SIMPLE FORM, ENJOYS THE MOST PROFESSIONAL AND LAY SUPPORT, AND, UP TO THE PRESENT, IT CERTAINLY SEEMS TO HAVE VINDICATED THE CLAIMS PUT FORWARD IN ITS BEHALF.

WE HAVE MUCH DEMAND FOR OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GOODS, EITHER AS LOZENGES, PASTILLES, OR JUJUBES, BUT FOR PORTABILITY, SO AS TO ENABLE THE PUBLIC TO CARRY IT ABOUT IN A COMPACT SPACE, WE HAVE PREPARED, AND ARE NOW SELLING IN GREAT QUANTITY,

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ABOUT FOUR GRAINS IN WEIGHT, AND CONTAINING ABOUT ONE MINIM OF THE FINEST OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. A FEW PELLETS PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE POCKET YIELD THEIR BENEFICIAL PROPERTIES TO THE HANDKERCHIEF, WHICH THUS ACTS AS AN INHALER FROM TIME TO TIME.

THIS IS A VERY OPPORTUNE TIME TO CONFER A BENEFIT UPON THE PUBLIC, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO MUCH ENHANCE THE PROSPECTS OF A PROFITABLE YEAR'S TRADING.

OUR SALESMEN CARRY SAMPLES, BUT THERE ARE OF COURSE MANY WE DO NOT REACH IN THIS MANNER, WHO ARE NOW ADVISED OF THIS COMPACT AND PORTABLE WAY OF DISPENSING THE POPULAR PREVENTITIVE.

Sold in 1-lb. White Glass Bottles, at 2s. 6d. per lb., or by post on receipt of Business Card to any Qualified Chemist, 3s.

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There is, undoubtedly, a deep-seated inclination among physicians to favour those products, whether preparations or appliances, which most nearly approach PERFECTION, and we are indebted to not a few of the leading members of the medical profession for suggestions as to the best means to attain this end. No doubt the medical man is best able to judge as to where a defect exists either in an instrument or a pharmaceutical product, and we have made the improvements in any subject exactly as conveyed by his indication. This shows the necessity of the manufacturing pharmacist, who, with his extensive plant and machinery, is able to thoroughly work the experiments and supply the retailer with pharmaceutical products and medical appliances as near PERFECTION as it is possible to go. The following are well worth the attention of chemists, as they command a ready sale, are interesting to physicians, and afford a wide margin of profit.

THE HOT AIR INHALER.

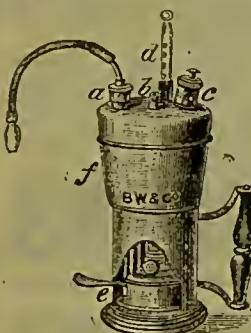
As Suggested by the late SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Recommended in dry pharyngitis, Influenza, laryngitis, bronchial catarrh, cæsæa, phthisis, &c.

EXPLANATION.—a. Box with sponge for inhalants. b. Inlet for air. c. Safety-valve. d. Thermometer. e. Spirit-lamp. f. Boiler.

Sir MORELL MACKENZIE had observed in a very large number of cases that where inhalations of medicaments combined with steam were taken by patients, the vapour condensed on the tongue and palate, and seldom reached the pharynx, trachea, and larynx. Observing this defect, he designed a simple method whereby patients can inhale volatile medicaments together with the heated air from the instrument figured in the annexed drawing. Patients who have taken inhalations of terebene and terebin thinates evidently inhale these volatile substances into the air-cells of the lungs, as the distinctive odour characteristic of the absorption of these has been observed in the urine four hours after inhalation.

The Hot Air Inhaler (B. W. & Co.) is supplied to the Trade at 14s. each.

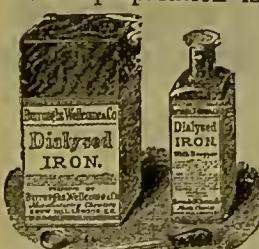


COMPOUND MENTHOL SNUFF.

Consisting of Menthol, Ammon. Chlor., Camphor, and Cocaine, as suggested by Dr. Macnaughton Jones, can only be prepared satisfactorily in large quantities with suitable machinery, owing to the liability of its caking if not made perfectly dry. This snuff is excellent for the catarrh of influenza, for rhinitis, &c. It is supplied to the trade in elegant little metal cases at 8s. per dozen.

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This preparation is a perfectly neutral solution of Iron Peroxide. It is readily absorbed, does not blacken the teeth or disturb the digestive functions. Dr. Prosser James says lately, "When all other preparations disagree or seem unsuitable, we have at our disposal a still milder chalybeate in Dialysed Iron. It is not unpleasant and does not irritate the Stomach." Supplied to the trade in 4-oz. and 1-lb. bottles, at 27s. and 42s. per doz.



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These consist of a friable glass capsule containing the inhalant enclosed in a silken bag with an inner covering of absorbent cotton. In practice, the Vaporole is readily crushed, and may be either dropped into the jug containing half-a-pint of boiling water, and then the vapour inhaled in conjunction with steam, or it may be placed in the water-bottle of the Vereker inhaler, and then the vapour would be inhaled together with the Chloride of Ammonium. Vaporoles of Chloroform, Ether, Ammon-Nitrite, &c., may be used for inhalation by simply holding the crushed Vaporole in the palm of the hand or in a handkerchief.

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#1. Vaporole Carbolic Acid, 20 mins.	9. Vaporole Juniper, 2½ minims.
#2. Vaporole Ether, 30 minims.	10. Vaporole Terebene, 10 minims.
#3. Vaporole Amyl Nitrite, 5 mins.	11. Vaporole Pinol, 10 minims.
#4. Vaporole Tinct. Benzoin Co., 30m.	12. Vaporole Eucalyptia, 10 minims.
#5. Vaporole Chloroform, 30 minims.	#13. Vaporole Amyl Nitrite, 3 mins.
#6. Vaporole Creosote, 10 minims.	14. Vaporole Ol. Pini Sylvestris, 5m.
#7. Vaporole Cubeb & Lemon, 5 m.	15. Vaporole Ol. Calam. Aromat,
#8. Vaporole Iodine Tinct, 10 mins.	1 minim.

Supplied to the trade in boxes of 1 dozen each at 24s. per dozen boxes.

WALLICH'S INHALER.

This is an improved earthenware jug inhaler, fitted with hollowed handle through which the air is drawn to the base of the liquid. The medicament is poured upon a sponge contained in a glass cylinder fixed in the apex of the jug. When the patient inhales from the mouthpiece, air, which is drawn into the jug, bubbles up through the water, displacing a volume of steam, and this in turn passing through the sponge containing the medicament becomes impregnated with it. Inhalations by this method require little respiratory effort on the part of the patient, and the instrument is thereby indicated for the use of those patients where deeper and prolonged inspirations cause pain and considerable inconvenience. Wallich's Improved Inhaler is supplied to the trade complete at 4s. each.



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ESTABLISHED 1858

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The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

Otago Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

The Central Association of New Zealand.

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Summary.

A LIVERPOOL chemist's widow has been fined for selling eucalyptus oil adulterated with spirit.

THE examination in bankruptcy of the proprietor of Moonseed Bitter is has been concluded.

WE print a few more extracts from letters on the vaseline question, and other interesting correspondence.

THIS month's Corner for Students' competition has been exceptionally good, competitors acquitted themselves well.

THE persons who are charged with defrauding the receivers of the pledged lavender and peppermint oils have been committed for trial.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER COMPANY have got a somewhat better verdict from the Court of Appeal in their action against Leathers, lately their manager.

BOWIE'S PHOSPHATE TABLE SALT COMPANY figures in our Legal Reports; Mr. Rumney and others interested have sued for the value of goods sold to the company.

JUSTICES HAWKINS AND WILLS have decided that the description of a horse-shoeing smithy as a "veterinary forge" is an infringement of the Veterinary Surgeons Act.

IN applying for a judgment summons against a dealer in proprietary articles named Hellier, residing at Hawkhurst, Messrs. Chave & Jackson, of Hereford, make charges of serious importance to the trade.

A FLOWERY but useful paper on "Aqua Distillata" by Mr. Hyslop, and further practical notes on "Lancet of Cetara Sagada," by Mr. John Mots, are the features of the Chemists' Assistants' Association report this week.

WE report the interesting discussion on the selling of poisonous proprietary medicines which the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association had last week. Messrs. F. B. Berger, W. Wilkinson, and G. S. Wooley were amongst the speakers.

IN our correspondence columns we print a letter from Baron von Rosenberg, the cinchona-planter, on the prospects of the cinchona industry. He maintains that the wisdom of his unaccepted advice to diminish the output has been amply verified. We comment upon this letter and on other views about cinchona matters in an Editorial article.

THE charge against Mr. Saigent, of Kensington, of libelling the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was heard at Dover on Monday last. A number of letters, addressed to the town clerk of Dover, somewhat vaguely charging Mr. Bottle with fraudulent and illicit practices, were put in as evidence. The defendant begged earnestly to have the case settled, and offered to apologise and pay a fine, but the prosecuting counsel insisted upon a committal, and the magistrates had no choice but to order it.

Next Week.

Notices for this section must be received by the Editor at least than Wednesday. Secretaries are recommended to advise the following time of announcement, including the hour and place of meeting.

TUESDAY, February 23.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W. Professor Victor Horsley on "The Brain."

WEDNESDAY, February 24.—Pharmaceutical Society, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 p.m. Papers on "Castor Oil," by Mr. D. B. Dott and Dr. Ralph Steckman; on "Calamine," on "Opium Assay," and "Note on Nicotine," by Mr. D. B. Dott.

THURSDAY, February 25.—Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 9 p.m. Mr. A. W. Stokes on "Milk" (with experiments).

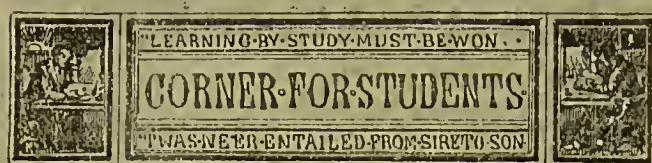
THURSDAY, February 25.—Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, at 9.15 p.m. Mr. William Ramsay on "Humphrey Davy."

THURSDAY, February 25.—Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, at 8.45. "Sharp Practice" (five-minute speeches).

THURSDAY, February 25.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W. Professor E. Ray Lankester on "Some Recent Biological Discoveries."

FRIDAY, February 26.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 9 o'clock. Sir David Solomons, F.R.S., M.A., M.R.I., on "Optical Projection." (Opera-glasses will be found useful.)

SATURDAY, February 27.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W. Lord Kelvin on "Matter at Rest and in Motion."



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.O.S., F.I.C.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

THE Proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST offer a Special Prize, consisting of either Mendeleeff's "Principles of Chemistry" or Fresenius's "Chemical Analysis, Qualitative and Quantitative," to be awarded to the student who obtains the largest number of marks in the Corner for Students during the first six months of the year 1892.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A mixture of three salts will again form the subject of the exercise in qualitative analysis. It is to be submitted to thorough systematic examination; its constituents are to be detected, and all other substances proved absent.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture will be received up to Wednesday, February 24, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 5. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected; in this list accidental impurities should be distinguished from the principal constituents of the mixture.

REPORTS.

The powder issued for analysis last month was a mixture of 2 parts of ammonium alum, 2 parts of zinc sulphate, and 1 part of manganous sulphate. Its calculated composition was:—

Mn	..	..	..	..	..	4·56
Al	..	..	..	..	..	2·43
Zn	..	..	..	..	..	9·06
NH ₄	..	..	..	..	..	1·59
SO ₄	..	..	..	..	..	38·28
H ₂ O	..	..	..	..	..	44·08
						100·00

The powder contained a trace of ferrous sulphate. Eighty packets of the powder were issued for analysis, and fifty-five reports were received, including fourteen in which the composition of the powder was correctly given. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were as follows:—Manganese, 17; ammonium, 13; zinc, 11; aluminium, 7; sulphuric radicle, 0.

It will be observed that the four metallic constituents of the mixture constituted only 17 per cent. of the whole, and that of this quantity more than half consisted of zinc, as much as 82 per cent. of the mixture consisting of sulphuric acid and water. Taking this fact into consideration, the great majority of the reports show very fair work.

The most common source of error on this occasion seems to have been the use of ammonium hydrate, as a group reagent, in insufficient quantity. In some cases it was obvious that only a few drops of the solution had been added, where perhaps half an ounce would have been required to produce the desired result. As a group reagent, ammonium hydrate must invariably be added in excess. If the presence of a metal yielding a hydrate soluble in excess is suspected, and it is desired to dissolve that hydrate, the reagent must be

used liberally. The quantity of the reagent to be employed must be decided by experience. Before attempting to put any method of analysis into operation on an unknown mixture of salts, we recommend our correspondents to try it upon mixtures of their own preparation. This is the best way to find out how analytical operations are to be performed.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to G. W. UDALE, care of Mr. F. E. Hoult, Cheadle, Staffordshire.

The Second Prize has been awarded to W. MARSKEN, 96 Westboro', Scarborough.

Marks Awarded for Analyses:—

G. W. Udale (1st prize)...	..	100	Broadacre ..	..	..	..	77
W. Marsken (2nd prize)...	..	99	Leo ..	..	..	..	77
Pyrrhus ..	..	..	Sapientia ..	..	..	..	77
Moyhitt ..	..	..	Null Secundum ..	..	..	..	75
H. Bowden ..	..	..	Cogito ..	..	..	..	74
M. A. Z. ..	..	..	Cinchona ..	..	..	..	74
H. F. ..	..	..	Nena ..	..	..	..	73
Verax ..	..	..	C. N. A. ..	..	..	..	72
Zymiac ..	..	..	Agricola ..	..	..	..	70
A. Blowpipe ..	..	..	Opium ..	..	..	..	68
Zirconium ..	..	..	Tempus ..	..	..	..	66
L. F. M. ..	..	..	O. M. H. ..	..	..	..	65
Ruh. Raw. ..	..	..	Vin de Coca ..	..	..	..	65
Elixir ..	..	..	J. E. Schofield ..	..	..	..	65
John ..	..	..	Danwer ..	..	..	..	64
Experientia ..	..	..	Acacia ..	..	..	..	63
E. Rajah ..	..	..	Ozone ..	..	..	..	62
W. R. H. ..	..	..	H. G. H. ..	..	..	..	62
A. B. ..	..	..	Vigovnia ..	..	..	..	60
Radix ..	..	..	S. P. Q. R. ..	..	..	..	60
J. Rose ..	..	..	A. A. B. ..	..	..	..	58
C. S. R. ..	..	..	Ulexine ..	..	..	..	55
Atom ..	..	..	J. Bircham ..	..	..	..	55
C. E. Ashby ..	..	..	A. M. D. G. ..	..	..	..	45
Ivronia ..	..	..	Eucalyptus ..	..	..	..	40
Verdant Green ..	..	..	W. J. Tildesley ..	..	..	..	35
W. Hood ..	..	..	Meirion ..	..	..	..	5
J. Hamerton ..	..	..	78				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

EXPERIENTIA.—You will observe from the calculated composition of the powder, as given above, that zinc was present in larger quantity than all the other metals taken together, and the very bulky precipitate of zinc sulphide obtained in the analysis was quite in accordance with this fact.

E. RAJAH.—A precipitate with sodium phosphate and ammonia cannot be regarded as indicating magnesium unless it is distinctly crystalline.

W. R. H.—A test for ammonium which fails to detect more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that compound is evidently a very rough one. You will find the test with calcium hydrate far more sensitive.

A. B.—It is probable that you did not add a sufficient excess of ammonium hydrate to redissolve the zinc hydrate. The presence of manganese made the employment of a large excess of ammonium hydrate necessary, as it retarded the solution of the zinc compound; iron has the same effect.

RADIX.—Several of our correspondents detected ammonium even in the preliminary examination. The water of crystallisation which condensed on the sides of the tube in which a portion of the powder was gently heated, had an alkaline reaction. This reaction was due to ammonia. When more strongly heated, acid vapours were evolved.

J. ROSE.—From the results you describe it is evident you precipitated the manganese along with the aluminium in the form of hydrate. The colour you obtained when a portion of the powder was heated with sodium carbonate and nitrate was due to manganese.

VERDANT GREEN.—See remarks to "A. B."

W. HOOD.—The precipitate you obtained with ammonium hydrate as a

group reagent was nearly white: if more than a trace of iron had been present this precipitate would have been of a reddish colour.

J. HAMKERTON.—You say nothing about the physical characters of the precipitate produced by sodium phosphate and ammonia: unless it was distinctly crystalline you may be sure it was not due to magnesium. Any of the other metals which may have escaped separation would have given an amorphous white precipitate with sodium phosphate.

BROADACRE.—The formula $ZnMn$ would represent an alloy of zinc and manganese: zinc manganate would be $ZnMnO$.

LEO.—The sulphurous anhydride evolved when the powder was strongly heated arose from the decomposition of the sulphates by heat. You were mistaken in supposing that heating with hydrochloric acid caused an evolution of sulphurous anhydride; if you had tried the same experiment with a sulphite by way of checking your results, such an error could not have been made.

SAPIENTIA.—When you fused some of the powder with an alkaline carbonate and nitrate, a green mass was produced; this was an important reaction, which you overlooked. The precipitate you obtained with sodium phosphate bore no resemblance to ammonio-magnesium phosphate.

NULLI SECUNDUM.—See remarks to "Sapientia." Your reports were almost identical.

COGITO.—The change of colour caused by heating the powder was very unlike carbonisation. To appreciate the difference you should repeat the experiment with a similar powder, which you can easily prepare, and compare the effect of heat upon this powder and upon a tartrate, say potassium tartrate.

CINCHONA.—A more detailed report is required. You should not omit the preliminary examination in the dry way.

C. N. A.—The method you followed for the detection of aluminium gives good results. It is difficult to suggest the cause of your error. Your best way of preventing a similar mistake in future is to repeat the experiment with mixtures of your own preparation until you can detect small quantities of aluminium with certainty.

OPIUM.—The test for ammonium which you employed constantly fails in the hands of students: it is much better to add a few drops of the solution to be tested to some dry calcium hydrate in a watch-glass; then quickly cover the watch-glass with a piece of glass to which slightly-moistened red litmus-paper is attached. If ammonium is present the litmus-paper will turn blue. The calcium hydrate should only be slightly moistened; the more water present, the less sensitive is the test.

J. E. SCHOFIELD.—In the wet analysis you wasted a good deal of the powder by operating upon different portions of the solution.

DANWER.—The two constituents you overlooked ought to have been detected in the preliminary examination.

ACACIA.—Your failure to obtain a precipitate with ammonium hydrate as a group reagent clearly shows that you did not use enough of it. It is useless unless employed in decided excess. Ammonium hydrate should, however, always be added gradually, as it is important to notice whether a precipitate appears while the reagent is being added, and disappears when an excess of the reagent is present.

OZONE.—When you say, "Carried solution through chart," you do not convey a very clear idea of the operations you performed, unless, indeed, your chart was printed on filter-paper. Something more explicit is desirable if we are to attempt a useful criticism of your report.

VIGOVNA.—You did not attempt to explain how a phosphate could be present in a mixture containing the metals you detected and still be soluble in water.

J. BIRCHAM.—You did not observe effervescence with acids, yet you concluded a carbonate was present.

A. M. D. G.—You did not employ enough ammonium hydrate as a group reagent.

EUCALYPTUS.—Your report does not describe with sufficient clearness the various operations you performed. You speak of adding reagents without stating what they were added to.

RECORDING SUNSHINE.—It may not be uninteresting to pharmacists to know how the amount of sunshine is recorded, accounts of which are seen in almost all the daily papers from time to time. The form of apparatus most generally used by the Meteorological Office consists of a metal bowl, with two clamps holding a strip of coloured cardboard. A solid glass sphere so rests in the bowl that the sun's rays shining on it are centred on to the card, which is divided into hours and quarter-hours. When the sun shines brightly a spot is burned upon the card, and if the sun is continuous the spot develops into a line. If a cloud covers the sun the burn is intercepted, and when the sun sinks towards setting the trace ceases. At the end of the day the card is examined, and the duration of sunshne is thus obtained in hours and minutes.

English News.

The Diary Competition.

Several correspondents seem to think we have forgotten this competition. This is not so. We are only waiting now for the last coupons from abroad. Foreign and colonial subscribers were allowed a little extension of time, which has not yet quite expired. It will be remembered that foreign competitors were admitted this year for the first time. A report of the competition may be expected early in March.

A Marriage Feast.

On Friday evening, February 12, the staff of William Bleasdale & Co., wholesale druggists, York, were entertained to dinner at the White Swan Hotel, to celebrate the wedding of Miss Bleasdale. The chair was taken by Mr. Grierson, manager, and Mr. Henderson, cashier, occupied the vice-chair. After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. Henderson proposed "The Bride and Bridegroom," and Mr. G. H. Bleasdale replied on behalf of his sister. The toast of "The Firm" was proposed by Mr. Melmore, and responded to by Mr. Grierson, who in the course of his remarks said the firm had never been in a more flourishing condition than at present. Other toasts followed, and recitations from Messrs. Humphreys and Herbert, and songs by Messrs. Sharp, Pickering, Holdsworth, Wilson, Fall, Gilderdale, Kirby, and others. A few days previously Miss Bleasdale was presented by the employés with a handsome drawing-room clock and ornaments, which is to be followed by a framed photograph of the subscribers.

Sudden Death of a Chemist.

An inquest was held on Friday, February 12, at Battersea, concerning the death of Mr. Thomas Baird, aged 63, who carried on business as a manufacturing chemist, and resided at 165 Church Road, Battersea. Mrs. Hall, the deceased's landlady, said a short time ago he took cold, and gradually became worse, until Tuesday, when witness's daughter went into his room and found him dead in bed. Dr. F. C. Kempster said he had made an examination of the deceased, and had arrived at the conclusion that death was due to syncope following upon acute peritonitis and disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Influenza Leads to Carbolic Acid.

An inquest was held on Monday at the George and Dragon, Camberwell, touching the death of Mrs. Anne Allen, who committed suicide on the previous Saturday by taking a quantity of carbolic acid. Mrs. Rolland, sister of the deceased, her landlady, and Dr. Esher gave evidence. It appeared that the deceased had been suffering from influenza, which had left her in a very depressed condition. She came home about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and some time later the landlady went into her room and found her sitting on the bed, looking very strange and wild, with a cup by her side. Dr. Esher was sent for, and found her suffering from carbolic-poisoning. He used all available means to save her life, but in vain. Carbolic acid, he said, could be purchased at any oil-shop in the neighbourhood. Several of the jury-men expressed an opinion that more stringent rules should be adopted with regard to the sale of poisons. Dr. Esher said it was a question which was being freely discussed, and at the present time he was on a committee who were investigating the question of the sale of patent medicines and drugs of a poisonous nature. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

Appointing a Dispenser.

At the usual meeting of the City of London guardians on Tuesday, at Bartholomew Close, E.C., Mr. A. Lyon in the chair, the Out-relief Committee reported that upon the decease of Mr. Beard, the late dispenser, the clerk appointed, with the approval of the guardians, Mr. Rutter as temporary dispenser, he having the qualifications required by the Dispensary Regulations Order dated April 22, 1871. The committee having received an application from Mr. Rutter, he attended before them, and having produced good testi-

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Supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

Otago Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

The Central Association of New Zealand.

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Summary.

A LIVERPOOL chemist's widow has been fined for selling eucalyptus oil adulterated with spirit.

THE examination in bankruptcy of the proprietor of Moonseed Bitters has been concluded.

WE print a few more extracts from letters on the vaseline question, and other interesting correspondence.

THIS month's Corner for Students' competition has been exceptionally good, competitors acquitting themselves well.

THE persons who are charged with defrauding the receivers of the pledged lavender and peppermint oils have been committed for trial.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER COMPANY have got a somewhat better verdict from the Court of Appeal in their action against Leathers, lately their manager.

BOWIE'S PHOSPHATE TABLE-SALT COMPANY figures in our Legal Reports; Mr. Rumney and others interested being sued for the value of goods sold to the company.

JUSTICES HAWKINS AND WILLS have decided that the description of a horse-shoeing smithy as a "veterinary forge" is an infringement of the Veterinary Surgeons Act.

IN applying for a judgment summons against a dealer in proprietary articles named Hellier, residing at Hawkhurst, Messrs. Chave & Jackson, of Hereford, make charges of serious importance to the trade.

A FLOWERY but useful paper on "Aqua Destillata" by Mr. Hyslop, and furthor practical notes on "Extract of Cascara Sagrada," by Mr. John Moss, are the features of the Chemists' Assistants' Association report this week.

WE report the interesting discussion on the labelling of poisonous proprietary medicines which the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association had last week. Messrs F. B. Benger, W. Wilkinson, and G. S. Woolley were amongst the speakers.

IN our correspondence columns we print a letter from Baron von Rosenberg, the cinchona-planter, on the prospects of the cinchona industry. He maintains that the wisdom of his unaccepted advice to diminish the output has been amply verified. We comment upon this letter and on other views about cinchona matters in an Editorial article.

THE charge against Mr. Sargent, of Kensington, of libelling the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was heard at Dover on Monday last. A number of letters, addressed to the town clerk of Dover, somewhat vaguely charging Mr. Bottle with fraudulent and illicit practices, were put in as evidence. The defendant begged earnestly to have the case settled, and offered to apologise and pay a fine, but the prosecuting counsel insisted upon a committal, and the magistrates had no choice but to order it.

Next Week.

Notices for this section must be received by the Editor not later than Wednesday. Secretaries are recommended to adopt the following style of announcement, including the hour and place of meeting.

TUESDAY, February 23.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W. Professor Victor Horsley on "The Brain."

WEDNESDAY, February 24.—Pharmaceutical Society, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 P.M. Papers on "Castor Oil," by Mr. D. B. Dott and Dr. Ralph Stockman; on "Calmine," on "Opium Assay," and "Note on Narceine," by Mr. D. B. Dott.

THURSDAY, February 25.—Chemists' Assistants' Association 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 9 P.M. Mr. A. W. Stokes on "Milk" (with experiments).

THURSDAY, February 25.—Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. William Ramsay on "Humphrey Davy."

THURSDAY, February 25.—Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, at 8.45. "Sharp Practice" (five-minute speeches).

THURSDAY, February 25.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W. Professor E. Ray Lankester on "Some Recent Biological Discoveries."

FRIDAY, February 26.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W., at 9 o'clock. Sir David Solomons, F.R.S., M.A., M.R.I., on "Optical Projection." (Opera-glasses will be found useful.)

SATURDAY, February 27.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, W. Lord Rayleigh on "Matter at Rest and in Motion."

monials, and one from the four district medical officers, all speaking of his capabilities for the office, they recommended that he be permanently appointed to the office, at a salary of 120*l.* per annum, to be increased after four years' service to a maximum of 140*l.* This was agreed to.

The Opium Traffic in India.

We have received a document bearing the names of over 5,000 medical men in the United Kingdom declaring as follows:—

We, the undersigned members of the medical profession, are of opinion—

First, That the habit of opium-smoking or of opium-eating is morally and physically debasing.

Second, That the unrestrained sale of such a drug as opium is immediately associated with many and grave dangers to the well-being of the people of India.

Third, That the drug opium ought in India, as in England, to be classed and sold as a poison, and be purchasable from chemists only.

Fourth, That the Government of India should prohibit the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium, except as required for medical purposes.

January, 1892.

Alleged Fraud with Essential Oils.

At the Mansion House Police Court on Tuesday, February 16, William Hodges, Frederick Hillier, and William Simpkin, were again brought up before Sir Polydore Keyser on the charge of obtaining by means of false pretences various sums of money from Mr. Job Allen and Mr. John Allen, of Thornton Heath. There was also a further charge preferred against the prisoners of having falsely represented three cases of foreign oil of lavender to be Mitcham oil, thereby inducing a Mr. Matthews, pawnbroker, of Prince's Row, Kennington, to advance 150*l.* on it. A full report of the case was given in our last issue.

Mr. George Gentry, manager to the executors of J. T. Matthews, pawnbroker, Kennington, said the prisoner Hodges, who gave the name of Hillier, came to their shop on January 8 last, and produced a sample of oil which he stated to be finest English oil of lavender. He said he had 60 lbs. of it, that it cost 150*l.* net, and he required a loan of 75*l.* on it. He also stated he had recently had a fire, and wanted the money. Witness made some inquiries from Messrs. Burgoynes, Burbidges & Co., of Coleman Street, who supplied him with two samples of oil, one at 58*s.* and the other at 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. He showed the samples to Hodges, and he said his was better than the sample at 58*s.* and that he supplied Messrs. Burgoynes, Burbidges & Co. Eventually witness lent him 75*l.* on the case of oil, which contained 12 Winchester quarts. The prisoner produced to him a receipt. On January 16 he lent only 15*l.* on another case which Hodges brought to him, as when he examined the case he found it did not contain similar oil to the first case. On January 18 prisoner brought another case of oil different to the last, which he said was a better sort. He represented it to be Mitcham oil. On this case witness lent the prisoner a further 60*l.*, and said he would get Dr. Muter to analyse it, to see if he could advance a further sum on it. The prisoner called again the next day and witness told him he had not had time to go to Dr. Muter, but would write and let him know. The next day witness saw prisoner, and told him he could not lend him any more money on the two parcels. On that occasion Simpkin, who was present, said the oil was worth 45*s.* per lb. to buy. Witness had since had the oil tested, and found that the first two parcels were only worth 20*l.* 15*s.* and the third 26*l.* 15*s.*

Cross-examined: He showed the samples of oil to Messrs. Burgoynes & Co., and also showed them to a chemist. He did not see where the samples were taken from, but he felt sure they were similar to the bulk on which he advanced the money. He also showed the sample to some friends who bought oil before he advanced the first sum of money. He was aware there was a great difference between Mitcham oil and "finest" oil, Mitcham being the more valuable.

Re-examined: The suggestion was made to have the oil analysed in respect to the second and third cases, after Hodges had the 75*l.*; he wished a further advance. Messrs.

Burgoynes & Co.'s representative did not analyse the oil, and witness was not satisfied with their opinion.

Henry H. Fry, clerk to Messrs. Bush & Co., again examined, produced three invoices relating to goods supplied to the prisoner Simpkin.

W. Devine, packer to Messrs. Bush & Co., said he had examined three cases shown him by Mr. Gentry, manager to Mr. Matthews, and he should say they were the goods mentioned in the invoices produced. He saw the goods packed, and was present when they were delivered to Simpkin.

Cross-examined: He was not prepared to swear that the three cases were identical with those mentioned in the invoices.

W. S. Fish, estate agent, 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, said he knew Simpkin, who occupied an office in the same building, and carried on business as a drug broker since January 13 last.

It was urged on behalf of the prisoners that there was no legal evidence before the Court of false pretences in the second case that would warrant a committal, whatever might be the opinion of the Court as to the charge brought by Messrs. Allen. The prisoners, on the advice of counsel, reserved their defence.

Alderman De Keyser committed the three prisoners for trial in the first case for conspiracy and false pretences, and in the second instance for conspiracy only. Bail was allowed in two sureties of 150*l.* in each case.

Not "A Snake Story."

A woman named Jane Rowe, residing at Marazion, in Cornwall, has for several years suffered from violent pains in the stomach, from which she has been unable to obtain any relief, although she has been continually under medical treatment. Last Friday evening, after taking some medicine—she had a severe attack of vomiting, in the course of which she threw up a living lizard from four to five inches in length. Dr. J. Mudge, who has been the woman's medical attendant, has preserved the lizard, which he believes must have been in her stomach for many years. Since the reptile was ejected Mrs. Rowe has been almost entirely free from pain.

Manufacture of Oxygen.

Messrs. Parkinson & Co., Manchester, have patented a new process for extracting oxygen from the atmosphere and supplying it, compressed, in steel cylinders. Where Brin uses barium oxide they use permanganate of potash, with from 12 to 15 per cent. of its weight of kaolin, working these into a suitable consistency with water, and dividing the mass into pieces about the size of walnuts, which are then dried in an air-free space at a temperature of 100°. The composition is highly porous, yet firm, and does not disintegrate readily. In working the process the chemicals are placed in a series of retorts which are suspended from the roof of a gas-furnace. The design adopted is a new departure, the individual capacity of each retort being probably twelve times that of those adopted in other processes. The retorts are made of cast-iron, and each forms practically a large U-tube, having an internal pipe, or flue, in each limb of the U in a vertical direction, extending from the lower end to the upper, the hot gases of the furnace having free passage through this fine and so ensuring the heat of the furnace being readily communicated to the whole of the chemicals contained in the retort. The temperature required in the furnace to ensure good results is found not to be higher than a dull red heat. A plant, on the above design, has been erected at Stretford, near Manchester, and the two retorts now working yield a quantity of oxygen, with only one set of pumps in operation, amounting to 7,500 feet per twenty-four hours, and when the double set of pumps are in operation the production will be 15,000 feet per diem. The expenses of the plant, including depreciation, are set down at 1*l.* per day, assuming the price of coke on the premises to be 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton; one labouring man is capable of taking entire charge, the only work needed being attention to the fires and oiling of machinery, all else being automatic. Allowing a considerable margin for exigencies, the expense per 1,000 feet, the inventors state, may be set down at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the holder for gas in a high state of purity. The size of plant, to a certain extent, governs the cost of the oxygen produced, the larger plants producing it most econ-

mically, the cost also necessarily varying somewhat according to the prices of fuel and labour. One advantage which is claimed over Brin's process is that it is not necessary to dry the air before passing through the retorts.

The Microbe's Revenge on the Influenza-specific Inventor.

In the Westmister County Court on Tuesday the case of Rogers *v.* Fernando came before Judge Bayley on a judgment summons.

The plaintiff's solicitor said defendant was a chemist at Victoria Buildings, S.W., and could pay the debt. He was also the inventor of a specific for influenza and he should think he must have made a great deal out of that lately. Defendant's representative said he wanted an adjournment, as Mr. Fernando was now laid up with influenza. (Laughter.) Plaintiff's solicitor hoped his specific would soon cure him.

His Honour made an order for payment of the debt by monthly instalments of 1*l.*

Dentists and their Clients.

In the same court, on Tuesday, Mr. Robert J. S. Pratt, dentist, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, sued a Mr. Phillis for 3*l.* 8*s.* for professional services. The plaintiff's case was that in December last the defendant ordered an upper set of teeth, and, as it was the dull season, he agreed to do the work at the reduced price of 3*l.* 8*s.*, on the understanding that the transaction should be a cash one. The work was duly completed and delivered, but the defendant did not pay as promised, but called twice afterwards for the purpose of having some little alterations made, and on the second occasion he was very rude and violent in his manner, and said the teeth were absolutely useless to him, as they did not fit, and he certainly would not pay. For the defence it was alleged that it was the plaintiff who became abusive, and that on the last occasion he refused to do anything to make the teeth fit, and in his passion threw them across the room, and ordered the defendant and his wife out of the room, at the same time expressing the opinion that the defendant never had any intention of paying for the teeth, and had swindled several other dentists in a like manner. After hearing the whole of the evidence, the Judge said it was clearly the duty of the dentist to make the teeth fit before he was entitled to be paid for his work. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

In the same court, on Tuesday, Messrs. Eskell, the dentists, applied to his Honour Judge Bayley, on a judgment summons against Mrs. Guest to enforce payment of a debt for professional services rendered. Mr. Ashton, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant, said his client had not the slightest knowledge of any summons having been issued against her, and the first she heard of the matter was when she was served with the judgment summons. It was true she owed the plaintiff a small account, which she had always been willing to pay, but she disputed the amount, and he (the solicitor) asked for an adjournment, so that the whole matter might be gone into. Plaintiff's solicitor said he should be able to call evidence to prove the service of the original summons. The Judge thought there ought to be a new trial, and adjourned the matter.

Dancing Travellers.

The York Commercial Travellers' Association had an "evening party" at the De Grey Rooms last Friday evening, when about 90 couples danced till Saturday. The affair was very popular, and there were more applications for tickets than could be met. Most of the business houses of the city were represented. Mr. A. Humphreys, of Messrs. William Bleasdale & Co., wholesale druggists, acted as secretary and M.C.

The Mineral-water Trade Complaint of the Druggists.

At the annual dinner of the members of the Manchester and District Mineral-water Trade Protection Association, held on February 10, the chairman (Mr. Alderman Chesters Thompson), whose name is generally associated with drinks stronger than mineral waters, spoke of the thousands of pounds lost to the trade every year in bottles. "Nothing," he said, "seems so handy and is used so much for a candlestick as a

'pop-hottle.' Under almost every cart we see in the street there is an oil-hottle, and in 99 cases out 100 it is a mineral-water bottle of some description. In almost every works where there is machinery the oil-hottle is the same. Nearly every painter's shop contains several of our bottles, made use of for their various oils. If a child is sent to a shop for paraffin oil or any other liquid, the soda-water bottle is again brought into use, and I must say that chemists and oilmen are our greatest trouble. Most of the bottles so used are rendered quite unfit for mineral waters again. Besides, there is great danger to health if one of these hottles, after being used for paraffin oil, ammonia, or any liquid of a like nature, should inadvertently be filled with lemonade or any other of our productions. This has occurred, and several deaths have resulted from this cause."

Stores in Liquidation.

For some weeks past the Central Stores (Limited), in Deansgate, Manchester, at present in liquidation, have been advertising extraordinary bargains in goods of all kinds, including "chemists' stock." Judging from the time over which the sale has extended, the demand is not brisk.

Fined under By-laws.

A case of much interest to people engaged in the mineral-water trade was heard on Tuesday of last week, in Wigan County Court, before his Honour Judge Jones. The Wigan and District Mineral-water Association sued Messrs. Mold & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, Chorley, for two sums of 5*l.* and 2*l.*, being fines which were inflicted upon them by the plaintiff Association, of which the defendants were members. The first offence alleged was that of using a bottle belonging to another member of the Association. The second offence was that of exchanging bottles without passing them through the bottle-exchange of the Association. In support of the claim, counsel for the plaintiff stated that the Association was a registered one, and that by their articles of association the Council of the Association had power to make and enforce by-laws for the effectual carrying out of any or all the objects of the Association. For the defendants, Mr. Carter said that when Mr. Mold entered the Association he was unaware it was a registered company, and he was never informed of the passing of any by-laws. He knew that did not exonerate the defendants, but simply wished to make the statement on their behalf. He contended that the by-laws were unreasonable, the council having fixed the fines at too large a sum for such trivial offences. If the by-laws were held to be reasonable, he argued that they should be strictly construed, and, if so, the defendant would not then come within reach of by-law 13, which mentioned "any bottles or boxes." The defendant only used one bottle, and so could not be said to have used "bottles or boxes." If such a heavy fine as 5*l.* could be inflicted for using a single bottle, he took that as a proof that the by-law was unreasonable, and therefore void. The Judge said if the defendant entered the Association without knowing what he was doing he was very foolish, but that did not affect the case in the least. His Honour held the by-laws to be reasonable, and found a verdict for the plaintiff Association, with costs.

"Poisons and their Antidotes"

formed the subject of a lecture delivered a week ago to the members of the Burnley Literary and Scientific Club by Mr. N. A. Coates, chemist. Mr. Coates distributed amongst the audience a carefully compiled and classified list of poisons with their antidotes, in parallel columns, and suggested that it should be placed in their homes. He also exhibited and described the poisons, including samples of opium, prussic acid, mercury, and arsenic, and related a number of personal reminiscences illustrating their power.

Chilblain-liniment Tea.

The servant-girl charged with putting some chilblain-liniment in the housekeeper's tea has been committed for trial from the West London Police-court. Dr. Thomas Stevenson found the tea contained camphor with a trace of opium. He said a cupful would not kill a person, but it would probably cause sickness.

The Disinfectant Business.

The Sinitas Company (Limited) report increasing prosperity in 1891. The sales show an increase of more than 7 per cent. upon those for the preceding year. A large proportion of the realised extra revenue has been invested in advertisements. The balance to credit of revenue, including 630*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* brought forward from last year, amounts to 8,125*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Out of this an interim dividend of 5 per cent. has already been paid. Another dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, is now recommended. The directors also propose to carry 1,250*l.* to the reserve fund. Out of the same balance a sum of 267*l.* 10*s.* has been paid for expenses in obtaining a quotation for the shares of the company on the London Stock Exchange. A balance of 651*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* is to be carried forward to 1892. The Sanitas Company's report is somewhat novel, in the fact that it contains illustrations of the inhaler, disinfecter, and spray-bottle lately introduced by the company.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited) do not issue a printed report; but a communication from the secretary, dated February 17, 1892, informs us that the sale of their products is greatly increasing, and that at the annual meeting of the company, held at the registered office, 43 Cannon Street, London, on February 16, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. In disposing of the profits provision was made for bad and doubtful debts, and a substantial sum was carried to reserve.

The New Methylated Spirit.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, held on February 11, the President, Mr. J. S. Ward, introduced a conversation on the new methylated spirit, in which Messrs. Conroy, Buck, Parkinson, and the secretary took part. From the tenor of the remarks it was evident that great inconvenience was experienced by the pharmacist in using the new spirit, and it was resolved to bring the question prominently forward, so as to endeavour to induce the authorities to relax the present regulations.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Dr. Cameron, M.P., has introduced into the House of Commons a Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. We understand the object is to make the provisions of the law as applicable to wholesale as to retail dealers.

Charge of Forging a Postal Order.

A man giving the name of Dixon and stating that he came from Dublin, has been charged at Rugby with uttering a bogus postal order. He went into the shop of Mr. Chamberlain, chemist, Rugby, and produced a post-office order for 7*l.* 10*s.* payable at Birmingham. The order was crossed, and prisoner asked Mr. Chamberlain's assistant to cash it for him. Mr. Wilson, the assistant in question, had not sufficient change in the shop or would have done so, but the prisoner's anxiety to get it cashed aroused his suspicions. Mr. Wilson took the order to the post office while the prisoner waited, and the fact that no order for that amount had been issued led to the document being closely scrutinised with a powerful glass, when it was found that by his aid of chemicals the figures 2*s.*, which had been paid for the order, had been taken out, and the 7*l.* 10*s.* substituted for them. The prisoner was remanded.

Chemical Society's Dinner.

On the occasion of the anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society—March 30—the members will dine together in the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole.

"Strange Thing about our Laws."

Mr. Coroner Reece held an inquest at Cardiff on Monday respecting the death of a woman who had poisoned herself by taking phosphor paste. The coroner said it was a strange thing about our laws that anyone could buy this sort of stuff, intended for rats and other vermin. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned by the jury.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

With the view of more frequently bringing the members of this society together it has been decided to have a number of social evenings during the winter months, and the first of

them was held on Wednesday. The attraction then provided was an illustrated lecture, entitled "Stage-land." It was given at the society's rooms by the hon. secretary, Mr. R. Watts, and proved very enjoyable. He took his hearers behind the scenes, and afforded much interesting and quaint information about stage-life. The illustrations (shown through a lantern belonging to and worked by Mr. Newsholme) greatly added to the interest of the lecture. The president of the society, Mr. Morrison, occupied the chair, and the attendance showed that the change is a step in the right direction.

Wants to talk to the Chemist.

Mr. Braxton Hicks held an inquest at Hammersmith respecting the death of an infant. The mother (an ironer) said she fed the child on boiled bread. She had had eighteen children and thirteen were dead. The coroner: I don't wonder a thirteen dying if she fed them on boiled bread. Witness continuing said as the child was poorly with diarrhoea she took it to the West London Hospital. The doctor told her to give it milk diluted with water. She supplied it with this for a few days and then a chemist to whom she took the child recommended her to use a patent food. She bought some of the food he had recommended and the child shortly afterwards died. The coroner asked if the chemist was in attendance and having been informed that he was not, said that he should have the inquiry adjourned in order that he might have the chemist before him to talk to him about giving advice in opposition to what a doctor had given. The inquest was adjourned.

Midland Counties Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Mason College, Birmingham. Mr. A. Southall (President) occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance. Letters of apology for absence were announced from Councillor Barolay, and Messrs. Hines, Bonne, Spencer, and Adams. The honorary secretary (Mr. Alcock) explained that the following books had been presented to the Association:—"Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society" (1892), by Mr. Richard Bremridge; the first six volumes of the first series of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, by Mr. J. F. Liverseege; and the "Year-book of Pharmacy" (1891), by the Conference authorities. On the proposition of the President, seconded by Mr. Perry, a resolution of thanks to the donors was passed. Papers were then read on "Coal and Coal-gas," by Mr. H. D. Adcock (Alcester), and on "The Accuracy of Chemical Thermometers," by Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C. These we reserve. A short discussion followed the reading of each paper, and the authors were accorded thanks on the proposition of Mr. A. Southall, seconded by Mr. Ferriday. There was a fair attendance.

Irish News.

Cork Chemists and the Library.

Messrs. Harrington & Sons, pharmaceutical chemists, Cork, are advocating the formation of a public library for the southern capital, and they offer a generous subscription.

Personal.

The Local Government Board have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Thompson, chemist, as compounder of medicine for the Londonderry dispensary district.

To Discuss Dispensary Drugs.

A meeting of the Irish dispensary officers is arranged to be held in Dublin at an early date for the purpose of pressing for redress of their grievances. Representatives will attend from the Irish Medical Associations and the county committees of poor-law medical officers. The question of the abuse of drugs will be debated *in extenso*.

A Brewers' Exhibition for Dublin.

Dublin is to have in May next a brewers', distillers', and allied trades' exhibition, similar to those which have had such remarkable success in the Agricultural Hall in London.

The Dublin Long Firm.

William Brownrigg, formerly a druggist in Dublin (trading as Kyley & Co.), who with a man named Chapman has been charged with obtaining various goods by false pretences, has been found guilty by the jury, and is awaiting sentence. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up the evidence, said the firm of Brownrigg & Co. seemed to have a very peculiar taste, which embraced such diverse articles as pickled eggs, encyclopedias, and type-writers, which they obtained from confiding English firms. (Laughter.) Englishmen were good business men, they were very clever, and they were in the habit of sometimes regarding themselves in a quiet way as the embodiment of all the intelligence of the universe. (Laughter.) They talked in a patronising way to everybody. He thought, however, that Irishmen had a quicker intellect. He did not wish to offend the susceptibilities of any Englishman. The Saxon had a great many good qualities and a good intellect, but sometimes the Irishman was a little too quick for him. His lordship then reviewed the evidence. The jury found Brownrigg guilty and acquitted Chapman. The prisoner was put back.

Scotch News.

Women Triumphant.

The Glasgow University, following the example given recently by the Edinburgh University, is to admit women to graduation in arts and medicine. The details have yet to be settled.

"Short Papers"

was the feature of the evening at the Dundee Association last Thursday. Mr. Alexander Reoch read a few "Notes on Extracts," in which he gave some account of the history of this class of galenicals. The Secretary, Mr. W. Mair, read a paper on "The Collection and Preservation of Botanical Specimens"; and Mr. Robert Young read a note on "Pil. Aloes et Ferri, B.P." in which he suggested equal parts of glycerine and spirit as an improved excipient in place of conf. rosæ, which he thought was a relic of a time when pills were intended to be chewed. When made as suggested the pills cost less labour, they had a better appearance, and contained the full quantity of the ingredients in a reasonable size. A donation of books was intimated from Messrs. Wills and Wootton; and two vacancies in the executive were filled by the election of Mr. R. Young to the Vice-Presidency, and Mr. David Lee to the committee.

The Cost of the Glasgow Tinned Peas Prosecutions.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Glasgow Police Commissioners, held on Monday last, Mr. Lang, the clerk, in reply to a question by one of the members, stated that the cost of the recent tinned-peas prosecutions had been, in Campbell's case, 100*l.*, and in Mackay's case, 72*l.* Bailie McLennan remarked, in reference to this statement, that it was to be hoped the Commissioners were satisfied that they had had value for their money. Mr. Crawford (the convener of the Health Committee) replied that the committee had done their best to vindicate the rights of the public to get their food free from an irritant poison. The expense had been incurred owing to technical difficulties in the law and the Act of Parliament which they had to administer.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association.

For the meeting held on Thursday night under the auspices of this Association there has been an extraordinary demand for tickets. The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association had been secured for the occasion; but it was impossible, large as they are, to meet the many requests for the necessary cards of admission. The feature of the meeting was a lecture by Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing on "A Trip to Holland, Russia, Finland, and Sweden."

Business Changes in Edinburgh.

Mr. Middleton has begun business in the premises recently acquired by him at Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, from Mr. McAlley. There are rumours that other businesses in the city are about to change hands.

State of Trade.

The influenza having disappeared from Edinburgh, trade in the city was coming back to its normal condition. The heavy and continued snowstorm which has been experienced during the last few days has affected business a little—for the better.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

AN EMETIC IN THE WINE.—The house surgeons and pharmacists of the Bichat Hospital lately found that their table-wine vanished with extraordinary rapidity. It was evidently stolen, and they resorted to the generally successful method of putting a strong emetic in several bottles. The experiment succeeded, and the next day a male attendant named Lecog, and a nurse named Pouzol were both seized with fits of vomiting. They were afterwards arrested, and were last Friday each condemned to six months' imprisonment.

A DOCTOR AND A PHARMACIST had agreed to push the sale of a medicated wine. The pharmacist undertook the manufacturing, and the doctor, by prescribing the wine, secured a sale. They shared the profits, but difficulties soon arose. The doctor manufactured the wine himself and sold it to his patients direct; in doing this he contravened the law regarding the sale of medicaments. In due course the pharmacist, finding that the sale of the speciality had ceased, took steps to discover the reason, and was soon convinced of the doctor's disloyalty. The offender was denounced to the Society of Pharmacists of the Seine, who speedily enlisted the services of a representative of the law. This functionary presented himself as a patient to the practitioner and was duly supplied with several bottles of the wine. Thereupon he made the necessary legal verification of the illicit sale of medicine. The doctor lost no time in discovering a method of vengeance. He commissioned a man to apply for medicaments in ten different pharmacies in Paris. Each time this individual succeeded in his attempt, and summonses were at once issued. Several well-known members of the profession were thus implicated, but the emissary was proved to have obtained the various medicines in several cases by unscrupulous stratagem. The judgment in this somewhat childish affair is to be delivered next month.

PARIS AS A SEAT OF LEARNING.—It is stated that during the past fifteen years the Republic has expended a sum of 3,000,000*l.* on buildings for the various faculties or schools. The School of Pharmacy is well installed in the Avenue de l'Observatoire, the Faculty of Medicine has been rebuilt, and the Old Sorbonne is rapidly giving way to a larger and improved new building. The imperfections of the Faculty of Medicine have often been commented upon. It is one of those buildings that will never burn down, but which, also, can never be properly heated. As regards the home of pharmacy, *Le Temps* says:—"The cost of maintenance of the new buildings of the Superior School of Pharmacy represents a total which scandalises each year the General Council of the Faculties. To such a degree is this the case that the Council has been forced to ask for the budget of 1893 an additional credit of 15,000*f.* for this purpose. It has been found necessary to alter or reconstruct a number of the laboratories and rooms which have been arranged in exact contradiction to the necessities of the school. In order to prevent a recurrence of such a state of things, the General Council has decided that henceforth new buildings shall only be 'received' after a verification made by a competent commission, to which will be attached the senior of the Faculty or School interested." This is, perhaps, scarcely sufficient, and it would probably be of greater utility and more practicable to control the architect's plans, while at the same time following the progress of the building.

SHE, a smart maiden of seven summers, had just got a dose out of the bottle of "squills and tolu," and she looked preternaturally glum. On being asked why she was so solemn, she replied that the bottle was labelled "Squeels not allowed."

Foreign and Colonial News.

COMPOUND LARD.—A Bill has been introduced into the U.S. Congress for the purpose of defining lard and imposing a tax upon compound lard. Should it pass the exports of the latter article may increase.

SEQUAH'S REPRESENTATIVE at Liège, in Belgium, is detained in custody fifteen days for illegally practising medicine there. As mentioned last week, Belgian pharmacists have no love for Sequah's methods and remedies.

"VESHUKDORPON" is the name of a native Indian monthly medical journal appearing in Calcutta. It is written in simple Bengali, and thus can be read by the native doctors and civil hospital assistants of all grades and denominations.

AN ITALIAN PHARMACOPEIA.—A new Italian Pharmacopeia is in the press. Simultaneously with its publication the new law on the inspection of pharmacies will come into force. Thenceforth all Italian pharmacies are to be inspected by a commission once every two years.

LADY DOCTORS IN PORTUGAL.—Senhora A. Cardia, after successfully passing all her examinations and writing a dissertation on hysteria (which she dedicated to Queen Amélie), has been admitted a member of the medical profession in Portugal, and has commenced to practise. She is the first lady doctor in the kingdom.

A MORPHIA-CABINET.—Owing to the large number of accidents which occur in Germany, a new regulation has been issued in regard to the storing of morphia in pharmacies. In future morphine salts and their solutions must be kept in cupboards by themselves, distinct from other poisons or compounds. The bottles adopted are three-cornered.

A BOTANICAL BICENTENARY.—Two hundred years ago on December 28 last, Dr. R. J. Camerarius, Professor of Botany at Tübingen University, published in the "Leopoldina" his discovery of the sexual propagation of plants, ascertained by experiments on two plants of *Mercurius annuus*. Until that time it was not clearly known by what means plants were reproduced.

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC-ACID GAS.—The manufacture of liquefied carbonic-acid gas is about to be commenced at the Metzendorf Works of the Silesia Company on a very large scale, and by a process which will enable the liquefied gas to be produced at a much lower cost than has been possible thus far. Another company, the Rhenish Carbonic-acid Syndicate, with a capital of 88,000m., has been formed in Coblenz by the amalgamation of six German works which have hitherto carried on the manufacture of liquefied gas in competition with each other.

COLOCYNTH-POISONING IN AUSTRIA.—A Cracow correspondent of the Vienna *Pharmaceutische Presse* reports a fatal case of colocynth-poisoning. The uneducated classes throughout Galicia, he says, are much addicted to the use of drastic purgatives and emetics, such as jalap, aloes, colocynth and tartar emetic. Formerly the sale of these drugs is under strict control, but as a matter of fact they may be had in any country store. A peasant woman recently purchased a piece of colocynth apple from a Cracow chemist, placed it, at home, in alcohol for two days, and then swallowed the tincture. She died under symptoms analogous to those of cholera. The chemist will be prosecuted.

SOLUBLE ARTIFICIAL MUSK.—An objection to musk-Baur is that it is insoluble in water, though soluble in alcohol. A rival which has not that disadvantage has been patented in Germany by F. Valentiner. This is para-isobutylxylol sulphonate, $C_{12}H_{17}SO_3$, and it is made by mixing isobutylalcohol and acetoxyloin in molecular proportions, and acting upon the mixture with concentrated sulphuric acid. After a time there is added to the mixture four times its weight of water, and the clear, watery, rose-coloured solution is separated from the oily layer which floats upon it. From this watery solution, on saturation with common salt, the para-isobutylxylol sulphonate separates out in white crystals.

PICTET CHLOROFORM.—At the last meeting of the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society two papers were read on this article, Dr. Carl Schacht contributing the first, and Dr. E. Biltz, of Erfurt, the second. Dr. Schacht concludes from his experiments with the chloroform that its pretensions to exceptional purity are not justified, although he thinks it may be considered to be a chloroform of good quality, but no better than that prepared from chloral hydrate. It was stated when the chloroform was introduced that it does not decompose when exposed to sunlight, but neither Dr. Schacht nor Dr. Biltz is able to confirm this statement. If the chloroform is freed from the 1 per cent. of alcohol which it contains it begins to decompose in about ten days.

PRESERVED MILK IN POWDER.—At the January meeting of the Teltower Agricultural Society an important paper was read on milk-powder and other milk preparations manufactured by a Holstein agriculturist. The inventor of the preparation claims to have solved the problem of preserving milk in a solid state for an indefinite period. His milk-powder, specimens of which have been exhibited at agricultural exhibitions in Germany, is prepared from skimmed milk, and is said to contain about 30 per cent. of albuminous matter, or about 7 per cent. more than meat of good quality. The powder is easily soluble in four or five parts of hot water, and can be used with great ease for the preparation of cocoa and other beverages, or incorporated with potato-flour for confectionery purposes and the like.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS IN SESSION.—The annual meeting of the drug-trade section of the New York Board of Trade was held early this month. Mr. C. S. Littell occupied the chair. The section now comprises nearly all of the manufacturing chemists, perfumers, pharmacists, importers of drugs and chemicals, and jobbing druggists in New York. The following officers were elected for 1892:—Chairman, Samuel W. Fairchild; vice-chairman, George J. Seabury; secretary, Thomas F. Main; treasurer, W. D. Faris; director of Board of Trade, John McKesson, jun.; executive committee, Behrend W. Huttman, George R. Hillier, Theodore Wiecker, Samuel W. Fairchild, and Thomas F. Main. A number of new firms were proposed for membership. After a long discussion the proposition to admit to membership in the section manufacturers of and jobbers in proprietary medicines was laid on the table. This, it is said, effectually disposes of the proposition.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Anderton, J. E., and Anderton, T. H., under the style of John Anderton, Halifax, homœopathic druggists and chemists' sundrymen, &c.; as far as regards T. H. Anderton.

Staples, H., Staples, J., Staples, W., and Boyland, J., under the style of Staple Brothers & Co., Brigg, sheep dip and powder manufacturers; as far as regards W. Staples, J. Boyland, J. Staples.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Austin, Henry Havelock (lately trading as J. Austin & Co.), late of Leeds and Ilkley, present residence unknown, drayalter and indigo merchant.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.
O'Farrell, Charles, Great Yarmouth, surgeon—discharge granted.

BRIGHT SODIUM.—The crust which gathers on sodium when kept under mineral oil can be removed by immersing in a mixture of petroleum 3 parts and amyl alcohol 1 part, or rubbed with a cloth soaked with this mixture. If now it be put into petroleum containing 5 per cent. amyl alcohol, then washed with pure petroleum and kept in petroleum containing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. of amyl alcohol, it retains this lustre for a long time; becoming covered very slowly, however, with a film of sodium-amyl oxide, which is easily removed with filter-paper.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT the meeting briefly referred to last week, Mr. George S. Woolley, president, in the chair,

THE LABELLING OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES CONTAINING POISON

was the topic for discussion, but, despite the interest which is supposed to attach to the subject, the attendance was not up to the average of previous meetings this session.

Mr. William Lane, to whom was assigned the honour of opening the discussion, said he regarded the subject as a very important one. He felt convinced that the time was not far distant when they would be called upon to exercise greater strictness in carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act with regard to the labelling and sale of poisons, and particularly of proprietary compounds containing poison. Proprietary medicines were of two kinds—unstamped and stamped. The latter were generally—and in error—termed patent medicines. He briefly defined each class, and said that if a medicine in the first-named class contained poison certain precautionary details had to be observed in labelling, and it could hardly be contended that by adding such further typographical matter to the label or wrapper, or advertisement, as would render it liable to the Revenue-tax, they lessened its toxicity. Hence it must appear that scheduled poisons containing medicines of the Revenue-stamp class required, in the interests of public safety, the same regulations for their sale as did medicines in the unstamped class. It would be remembered that in the well-known Matthias case, some two years ago (as to the circumstances of which case Mr. Lane refreshed the memories of his audience), the chemist was prosecuted, and fined, for not putting the poison-label on a bottle of patent medicine containing poison; and, as far as he could judge, the decision gave entire satisfaction to the press on the grounds of "public safety." Since then the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association have had the matter under consideration, and they were apparently entirely favourable to the intention of the Government, as announced at the time of the Mansion House prosecution, to take proceedings where it was brought to the knowledge of the authorities that any person was selling unlabelled or proprietary medicine containing poison. Although there had been no further prosecution, it was clear that the question had by no means been laid at rest. Well, the question naturally arose, How were they to know whether the proprietary medicines they were handling did or did not contain a scheduled poison? They came to them labelled as "Smith's soothing-syrup," "Brown's night-drops," "Jones's cough-syrup," "Robinson's pain-killer," and so on. Were they to hastily conclude that these preparations were poison-containing compounds, or were they to analyse them, to render themselves proof against the possibility of a prosecution for selling a compound containing a statutory poison without having complied with the regulations governing the sale of such preparations? In the former case, supposing the article turned out to be free from poison, alarm would be excited, to the prejudice of the manufacturer, and this might lead to an action at law; and as to the second proposition it hardly seemed reasonable that every chemist in the land should make an analysis of stamped proprietary medicines he might be called upon to supply. Perhaps the ultimate solution of the problem would be found in the Government demanding of every proprietor of stamped or unstamped proprietary medicines that he should declare in legible characters on the label the name or names of any poisons which the compound might contain. The course of the retailers of such medicines would then be quite clear. Until then they would not fully understand their position. For the present they must exercise the care and discretion that were expected from pharmacists, and thus show that the public were safer in their hands than in the hands of untrained traders. Mr. Lane concluded with an expression of opinion as to the kinds of labels it might be well to use. Personally, he said, he was not in favour of using too large a poison-label on ordinary medicinal compounds, such as cough-mixtures, pills containing strychnine, Easton's syrup and so forth. There was danger of detract-

ing from the significance of the word "poison" if they did not use it with discretion. A small explanatory label like this would answer in many cases:—

As this cough-syrup contains *Chloro-lyne* it must be labelled
POISON,

in conformity with Act of Parliament. For safety, and in order to prevent accidents, medicines so labelled should be kept out of the reach of children.

or nearly as good was this:—

POISON.

So labelled in conformity with the Sale of Poisons Act. The dose, however, stated on the label may be taken with perfect safety, but should not be exceeded.

Where greater care was necessary a larger label should be used, the largest being reserved for very dangerous compounds.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. W. Wilkinson, having been invited to continue rolling the ball thus set in motion by Mr. Lane, said he regarded the question as a very difficult one, and one that should be approached with great caution. They all put up daily medicines which contained poison, although not in quantities at all dangerous, and if prosecutions were to be entered upon they would be as liable to prosecution for that as any person not a chemist and druggist would be for selling these patent medicines containing poison. Of course, he knew that what was desired was to prosecute those illegitimate traders who were cutting the prices of all patent medicines, but they should take care that in doing that they did not do themselves harm. Paregoric, for instance, contained opium, but it was surely undesirable to call it poison. In answer to a question, Mr. Wilkinson added that the police could set the law in motion against anyone who sold a proprietary medicine containing poison without labelling it accordingly.

Mr. F. Baden Benger said he feared that the indiscriminate use of the word "poison" in connection with all preparations that contained poison, in however small a quantity, would tend to weaken the meaning of the word, and it might be necessary to get another word to put on bottles or packets of a highly dangerous character. If the word was to be used as extensively as had been suggested, they might just as well label whisky and brandy and other alcoholic drinks "poison," as these were to blame for far more deaths than the medicines which had been referred to. From the chemist's point of view it was desirable that the law should be enforced, as that would have the effect of putting the sale of all poisonous patent medicines in the hands of registered chemists. But from the point of view of the public he was not sure that that would be an advantage.

Mr. Blackburn, the hon. secretary, expressed the opinion that the poison-label should be put on chlorodyne, morphia, and other lozenges, and on all pharmaceutical preparations of the kind—in fact, on everything containing poison that went out of the shop.

Mr. Benger said if it was decided by the law that these things should be labelled "Poison," they would have to comply with the law.

Mr. Pratt: There is no remedy whatever, it seems to me, except an alteration of the law.

Mr. Blackburn (continuing) said one could hardly take up an evening paper without reading about some death by poisoning, and he thought that was due to a great extent to the defective state of the law. He saw no reason whatever why the sale of patent medicines containing poison should not be restricted to chemists. At present, if a man came in and wanted a scheduled poison, a qualified chemist would not supply him unless he knew the man; but the man could go over the street and get the same poison by the bottleful from a grocer.

The Chairman: It must be a compounded medicine he gets from the grocer.

Mr. Blackburn: The grocer can call laudanum "pain-killer," and then sell it freely.

Mr. Wm. Kirkby (of the Owens College) said they were not

discussing the question a moment too soon, for the medical profession had taken the matter up and were going earnestly forward with it. Many medical men had formed a very strong opinion on the subject. A few weeks ago he heard one gentleman, of great pharmaceutical knowledge, say that he would be sorry for the sale of patent medicines to be stopped, because they brought more patients to the doctors than any number of accidents in the streets or works. Patent medicines, he said, had to answer for a large number of the ordinary ailments of life. People went on and on taking patent compounds until at last they came into the hands of the medical men. And with regard to the amount of poison a "patent" might contain, it had been shown in recent years that it was not necessary for a large amount of poison to get into circulation for a great deal of harm to be done. Pharmacology, the action of drugs on animal bodies, was comparatively a new science, but everything already known appeared to prove that a very small quantity of the drug taken acted, the rest being eliminated from the system, and, in fact, wasted. Rather than take up an ideal standpoint, he thought that in this matter they should consider what was expedient. They had to consider the medical profession, the public, and themselves. As far as chemists were concerned, he thought it was certainly desirable that they should insist on all poisons compounds being labelled as such, however minute the quantity that might be present in the preparation. It was hardly to their advantage as pharmacists to have people running after poisons, or rather, he would say, medicines, in the way they were doing at the present time.

Mr. Wilkinson, by way of supplement to the remarks he had already made, said some people blamed the Pharmaceutical Society because it did not institute prosecutions against grocers who sold patent medicines containing poison. Well, the Pharmaceutical Society could hardly start to do that on own motion. If the law were set in motion by some authoritative body, then it would go quickly enough. For the Society to prosecute grocers and other traders on its own motion, would do far more harm than good. It would be at once said by the public that it was their own advantage they were seeking and not the good of the public.

The Chairman said he remembered that at the time of the passing of the Act a question was raised about photographers selling cyanide of potassium and other poisons. When Mr. Brown and he went up to the Council for the first time they made a point of that; but several members of the Council, older men than he then was, deprecated any interference with the sale of poisons for trade purposes. He felt at that time, and still felt, that the Act should have been administered strictly. He would have brought the thing to an issue at once. But the thing was not done. Patent medicines containing poison ought to have been put on the right footing twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, and yet here they were talking about the question now.

Mr. Benger reminded the chairman that it was only quite recently that patent medicines were regarded as coming within the scope of the Act at all; and Mr. Blackburn, referring to another observation from the chair, said the Inland Revenue returns appeared to show that there were far more of these poison-containing patent medicines sold now than there were twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Smith, Radcliffe, said he thought the patent-medicine licences from the Inland Revenue ought to be in the hands only of registered chemists. To make up for what they lost by taking away the licences from the illegitimate traders, the authorities might double or treble the charge.

The Chairman said it was very evident from the discussion that the Pharmacy Act might be greatly improved; but, in his opinion, now that the Act had been going on for twenty-three years, what they wanted was a new Act. They might rely upon it that the Pharmaceutical Council—who had already submitted three, if not more, Bills, none of which had been taken up—were quite alive to what was wanted, and would utilise any chance there might be of obtaining beneficial legislation.

Mr. Lane, in the course of his remarks in replying on the discussion, said he considered that grocers were in just as unfavourable a position as druggists in this matter, and it was not proposed to act in a spirit of antagonism towards grocers or any other class of traders. The grocer was just as ignorant of the composition of the patents he sold as

druggists were. If they were labelled "Poison," the grocers would not sell them, and the sale of them would then come into the proper hands—those of registered chemists.

A "SOCIAL" SUGGESTION.

Just as members were getting on their feet to go, the Chairman said it had been suggested that perhaps it might be well to hold a social meeting before the session closed. A dead silence followed on this remark, and it was only broken by a gentleman declaring that he would only consent to go on condition that the whisky was labelled "Poison." This little hit of Northern humour appeared to be regarded as giving the death-blow to the proposed festival.

The meeting then closed.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the Association the first paper read was on

AQUA DESTILLATA.

By J. C. Hyslop.

The proverb "Cleanliness is next to godliness" was not a sufficiently high ideal for the pharmacist; the assertion that dirt is "matter in the wrong place" came home to him very forcibly at times, and for him the proverb might better run, "Cleanliness is synonymous with godliness." Dirt was disorder, cleanliness order; and between the two there was scarcely a halting-place. True reformation, that which led to substantial progress, was but so many steps in the path towards greater simplicity, cleanliness, and order. The earliest history of clean water was obscure. With the ancient alchemists, whose chief work consisted in the study of metals and mineral substances, the great indispensable medium was fire. Yet there was no doubt that water, fairly pure, was used, and consequently must have been prepared by them. It is certain that distilled water was used long before its introduction into medical practice. In the earliest of the Pharmacopœias, various aromatic distilled waters were found; and from what we now know of their unstable nature, the dispensing of those days could not have given much uniformity of result. Still, these waters, being free from earthy impurities found in ordinary water, were convenient vehicles for the administration of alkali, &c. The first appearance of aqua destillata by authority was in the sixth London Pharmacopœia of 1788 as—

Aqua Destillata. R. Aquæ conigios decem. Destillent primum octavii quatuor, quibus ahjectis, destillent congi quatuor. Aquam destillatam in lageū vitræ serva.

In the seventh and eighth P.L. (1824) this formula was repeated. In the ninth (1836) two pints instead of four could be thrown away and eight gallons instead of four might be retained for use. The repetition of the instructions as to keeping distilled water in glass vessels was evidence that the compilers of the P.L. from 1788 to 1836 had their eyes open to an important item which has since been entirely lost sight of.

Mr. Hyslop next referred to the custom of keeping water in stoneware jars, which, he said, had led to the defilement of innumerable tons of aqua dest. It should be remembered that the purer the water, the greater its solvent power, and the easier it became defiled.

In the tenth P.L. aqua destillata was transferred to the *materia medica*, and the following tests were added:—

"Addito vel liquore calcis, vel barii chlorido, vel argenti nitrate, vel ammoniæ oxalate, vel acido hydrosulphurico, limpide perstat."

We next come to the Pharmacopœia of 1864, where ordinary "aqua" is recognised in the *materia medica*, and "aqua destillata" is once more referred to preparations and compounds:—"Take of water, free from taste and odour, ten gallons. Distil from a copper still, connected with a block-tin worm, reject the first half-gallon, and preserve the next eight gallons." "Tests—a fluid ounce of it evaporated in a clean glass capsule leaves no visible residue. It is not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen, oxalate of ammonia, nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, or solution of lime."

The formula, said Mr. Hyslop, imposed upon the pharma-

cist oppressive and unnecessary burdens which tended to terrify him from any attempt to perform an obvious duty. He must operate upon 10 gallons at once, and must employ a copper still only. There is no injunction as to the preservation of this precious liquid—nothing about its being kept in glass vessels only.

In the Pharmacopœia of 1867 the directions for preparing distilled water remained word for word as in the previous edition, with the exception of the omission of the important word "no," for which read "scarcely any." It was evident that, in spite of the injunctive, the revisers had failed to obtain water absolutely pure; and, indeed, what would have been the use of employing even a platinum still if, after the water was obtained, it were stored in earthen jars, into which lighted matches were thrown to see if they were clean, and the necks of which were closed with bungs over which leather dressed with lime was stretched?

Coming to the present Pharmacopœia of 1885, we find the formula the same. Here was the same heavy burden of a 10-gallon copper still, enough to intimidate the pharmacist from producing the article for himself, however great the difficulty in obtaining it from his wholesale house, to say nothing of the Inland Revenue licence of 10s. per annum.

In this edition, the importance of water free from organic impurities being recognised, we get a better set of tests, but the odious "scarcely any" remains instead of the honest "no." Here, too, we have for the first time a test for nitrites.

Mr. Hyslop proceeded to show that perfectly pure distilled water can be procured that should give entire satisfaction to the chemist, the pathologist, and the bacteriologist alike, by means of a 2-gallon tin still working over a gas-stove or a common fireplace. It was important that aqua destillata should be bright, consigned to vessels perfectly clean—vessels that could be seen through—and every pharmacist should be encouraged to prepare it for his own use, to which end the Board of Inland Revenue might be petitioned to remit the duty of 10s. per annum for a still, provided its use be restricted to the purpose under notice.

The literature of aqua destillata was very scanty. Searching through fifty volumes of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, covering a period of fifty eventful years, there is no paper on the subject until we come to the forty-ninth, which briefly refers to the proceedings of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association, where two notes on this subject were read by Mr. Coull and Mr. Rutherford Hill. The former pointed out that the test for nitrites would be improved by the addition of acetic acid, and the latter drew attention to the ease with which foreign matter, as carbon-dioxide gas, could be absorbed by water that had been distilled, to the extent of imparting to it a distinctly acid reaction. Iron, too, was found in the sample under consideration, and Mr. Hill further suggested that the pharmacopœial test should run—"It is not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen, either alone or after the addition of ammonia."

The truth is that all along to the present time aqua destillata has been seldom met with, except when obtained from some unimpeachable chemical manufactory, in a condition that should satisfy the moderate demands of the Pharmacopœia, much less those of the scientist. And evidence could be adduced of long and laborious investigation being rendered more irksome than need be through impurity in this otherwise most serviceable liquid. The position of the chemist and druggist of to-day was an honourable position, which it behoved him to maintain. Of all men the pharmacist knows how to help himself forward, and he knows, too, how to help his neighbour. This should be his stand, so that the craft might become more distinguished and its glory reflected more and more upon each individual member. Let the words of the great Teacher be remembered—"Make clean *first* the inside of the cup and of the platter."

DISCUSSION.

The President (Mr. W. Lloyd Williams) thought that aqua destillata had not received quite that amount of attention it should have. Recently a paper on this subject had been read before the Society of Chemical Industry. It was therein pointed out that there was no reliable process for estimating the amount of organic impurity, and that aerated distilled water frequently contained phosphates derived from the animal

charcoal through which it had been filtered. It was customary in the country for the chemist to get his distilled water from his wholesale druggist by simply paying the carriage. Since aqua destillata had become official, it was used in many more pharmacopœial preparations than formerly, and therefore the demand for it had become much greater. He questioned if the Inland Revenue authorities would be disposed to remit the 10s. per annum duty for the use of a still, but he thought some facility should be offered, so as to obviate the necessity of waiting the convenience of the wholesale houses.

Mr. McFall asked if Mr. Hyslop had tried continuous distillation for water. Mr. Blunt and others recommended distilling from sulphuric acid and permanganate of potassium, to keep back ammonia and decompose organic matter.

Mr. Fell said the suggestions of Mr. Blunt were those usually adopted. Mr. Hyslop had not referred to the solvent action of distilled water on glass.

Mr. Robins asked for an explanation of the peculiar smell that accompanied the distillation of water. Would the luting account for it? He had seen distilled water that contained distinct traces of alkali. Mr. Hyslop did not recommend stone jars. Then what were we to use for transporting small quantities?

Mr. Daniels said he had noticed that a fungoid growth would frequently appear in distilled water.

Mr. Walton remarked that he had noticed the fungus, and believed it to be due to the method adopted of wiping out the cistern with a cloth, instead of finally rinsing it out with a little distilled water after cleaning.

Mr. Parry said they could scarcely expect an ideal article from the wholesale house, considering nothing was paid for it. They had to sacrifice quality to cheapness. He believed a large quantity of distilled water that was sent out was what is known as "engine-waste," and would consequently contain appreciable quantities of ammonia and iron. Wine-merchants, as a rule, preferred water that had been distilled through zinc and not through iron pipes. For this they were glad to pay double the price. The solvent action of water on glass was sufficient to be noticeable, especially on lead glass. This could be readily proved by inserting a tube of such glass in a boiler where water was being distilled, when the tube would be distinctly coated. There was great difference between "pure" and "distilled" water. Pure water was practically unknown. It had been said that no man had ever seen it. The purer the water the higher its boiling-point. He had seen water heated to 135° C. without boiling.

Mr. Seccombe said the importance of water being free from organised growths could not be urged too strongly. He had often seen water, professedly distilled, which contained distinct traces of lead. It was not always convenient to apply the sulphuretted-hydrogen test, but an easy method was to place a little of the water in a clear glass test-tube and place on its surface one drop of a solution of potassium-chromate. This would seem to sink to the bottom, and if a trace of lead were present would make a cloudy streak. This was a convenient test for readily ascertaining if glycerine were contaminated with lead. Had Mr. Hyslop any experience of the microscope for ascertaining the comparative purity of water?

Mr. Hyslop, in reply, thanked the members for the attention they had given him and the way in which they had discussed the paper. He had no experience of continuous distillation. A great deal of the impurity that got into distilled water could be prevented by keeping the bottle filled up. It should always be kept in a cool place. A still that would answer the purpose of the chemist could be procured for 22s. or 23s., and as for the Excise-duty he was sure the authorities would be favourably disposed to remit it provided the still were used legitimately. If used for any other purpose it was easily detected. As to the action of water on glass, stoneware, &c., it must be remembered that water was a general solvent, and the greater its purity the more powerful its solvency. He had had no experience with the microscope for ascertaining the comparative purity of water, but did not doubt its utility.

The President next read a communication on

CASCARA MISCELLANEOUS LIQUID EXTRACT.

By John Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.

The author referred to a paper on cascara, read by himself at the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cardiff, in which he drew attention to the deposit which appeared during evaporation of a decoction of cascara used in making the official liquid extract—a deposit which was not taken up by the spirit added to preserve the preparation. Another deposit, which formed in the finished liquid extract, was also noticed. These two deposits were compared, and found to be identical. It was further shown at the same time that water and proof spirit severally exhausted cascara of all the active ingredients, but whilst proof spirit retained all in solution, water alone or with one-third rectified spirit deposits as stated. Experiments with either of these menstrua, an exceedingly nauseous preparation resulted, and in each case dilution with water gave an unsightly muddiness. Considering these facts, it occurred to the author that it was possible to eliminate the cause of the deposit without interfering with the value of the medicine. With this object he instituted a methodical research, with results that were successful beyond anticipation, for not only was it found possible to make a fully active preparation that would not deposit, but one that would bear diluting with water, and one from which the nauseous taste was entirely eliminated, this by means of water only, with spirit added to preserve it. Process:—

Extractum Cascarae Sagradae Liq. Miscible.

Cascara sagrada (1 year old) in No. 20 powder	1 lb.
Rectified spirit	.. .. .. .. 4 fl. oz.
Distilled water	.. .. .. .. a sufficiency

Moisten the bark with a portion of the water; allow to remain a few hours to soften and swell; place loosely in a percolator, and percolate with more water until exhausted. Evaporate on a water-bath to the consistency of a brittle extract, which, when cold, treat with cold water until thoroughly disintegrated. Allow this to stand and settle. Strain through flannel, and evaporate the strained liquor to 12 fluid oz., and add the rectified spirit when cold. Sp. gr. at 60° F. = 1.050.

Here we have a preparation that does not deposit either on keeping or on diluting with water, and which, although bitter, is free from nauseous taste and smell. The deposit has been consigned to the rubbish-heap instead of to the patient, and the patient loses nothing. On analysis this deposit was found to consist of—

1. A yellow resin insoluble in alcohol 70 per cent.
2. A crystalline substance soluble in 70-per-cent. alcohol, which gave a dark brown colour with caustic potash and with sulphuric acid 1.843.
3. A large quantity of a red-brown coloured body, soluble in 70-per-cent. alcohol, from which it could be obtained by evaporation as a cake which easily crumbled on drying. This gave a bright red colour with caustic potash and with sulphuric acid 1.843.
4. A substance soluble in 70-per-cent. alcohol, in water and in acetic acid.

The body 3 was treated with chloroform, and two substances had been obtained:—

1. A solution which yielded on evaporation a yellow crystalline deposit, possessing the odour of cascara to a marked degree.
2. A dark cindery portion which seemed even after drying to retain the chloroform with great tenacity. On boiling this with dilute sulphuric acid Fehling's solution was reduced.

The substance 4 was chiefly glucoside and resin. The author had failed to obtain it in an approximately homogeneous condition, but he was of opinion that 4 was the cause of the disturbing influence in cascara preparations, and that by decomposition or otherwise it was enabled to render some of the other constituents of the bark insoluble.

Solid extract of cascara may be prepared by proceeding as for liquid extract, only, instead of adding spirit to the strained liquid, the latter is evaporated to the necessary consistency on the water-bath.

By adopting these preparations instead of the official ones general satisfaction would be given. The therapeutic effects were certain; 20-minim doses every morning would be found

more beneficial than one larger dose, and a little fluid extract of liquorice (prepared *in vacuo*) or some elixir of saccharine, B.P.C., would be found to add to the elegance of the liquid preparation.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Robins (who temporarily occupied the chair) said that Mr. Moss had had large experience with cascara preparations, and anything that came from him would be eagerly received. He had aimed at making a perfect liquid extract, and had been successful.

Mr. Parry said he had received a sample of the liquid extract prepared by Mr. Moss; it was in every way satisfactory, and he regarded it as a perfect preparation. It would be interesting if the glucoside could be further experimented on; it was probably a mixture of trihydroxymethylquinone and rhamnose.

Mr. W. Lloyd Williams said they were deeply indebted to Mr. Moss for his communication. As a rule manufacturers did not give away their secrets to the trade, but Mr. Moss had used his knowledge to their further advantage and enlightenment. In making the pharmacopoeial preparation most of the trouble arose from the long boiling process to which it was subjected to drive off the water. The difficulty of the oxidising of the resin could be overcome by evaporating *in vacuo*. It would be interesting to trace out the analogy that existed between the different varieties of rhamnus.

NEW COMPANIES.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL LIQUORICE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered by Hatchett, Jones, & Co., 47 Mark Lane, E.C., with a capital of 5,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Objects: to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, liquorice and liquorice-goods and confectionery of every kind. The first subscribers are:—D. Cowling, Pontefract, liquorice refiner, 49 shares; A. B. Wheatley, Pontefract, liquorice refiner; D. Exley, Pontefract, tailor, 1 share; F. Lindley, Pontefract, liquorice refiner; F. W. Vince, Russell Road, Finsbury Park, clerk, 1 share; G. Green, 3 Parkhurst Terrace, New Southgate, London, clerk, 1 share; and E. Tuteur, 72 Mark Lane, London, merchant, 98 shares. The directors are to be appointed by the company in general meeting.

SHARON CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—With a capital of 7,800*l.* in 10*l.* shares; to acquire the undertaking of the Sharon Chemical Company, now carried on at Little Chester, Derby, and to develop and extend the said business in all its branches. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: E. Bell, Rothesay, gentleman; Katherine Bell, Rothesay, spinster; W. A. Scott, Derwent Bothwell, near Glasgow, cashier; F. J. R. Carulla, Derby, chemical manufacturer; Ellen Carulla, wife of F. J. R. Carnilla; E. M. Glover, North Street, Derby, chemical manufacturer, and Janet Glover, wife of E. M. Glover, Derby. There shall not be less than two nor more than five directors, the first being F. J. R. Carnilla and E. M. Glover. Qualification, 750*l.* Remuneration, 250*l.* per annum each.

ANGLO-GERMAN SALT SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—With a nominal capital of 50,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the mining-rights and property in rock salt, salts of sodium, of potassium, and brine-springs, situated in or under certain lands in Steinforde, near Celle, Germany, and generally to carry on the business of extracting, raising, mining, or otherwise refining any rock, chemical, or other salts, brine, mineral, or other produce, and the rendering of the same marketable. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—Lord Saye and Sele, Sunbury House, Reading; E. Willoughby, Settrington House, York; F. D. Meredyth, 20 Eaton Terrace, W.; Count G. B. von Wahlstatt, 22 Cleveland Place, Eaton Square; J. Evans, 20 Bolton Street, Mayfair; E. F. Weldon, 159 Victoria Street, S.W.; H. Barringer, 88 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. There shall be not less than three nor more than seven directors, the first being appointed by the signatories to the memorandum of association. Qualification, 200*l.* Remuneration: chairman, 200*l.*; ordinary directors, 100*l.* each per annum.

Notes of Novelties.

CLARKE'S NEW LAMP.

CLARKE'S "Pyramid" and "Fairy" Light Works have lately made an excellent alteration upon their food-warmer, making it now a "Fairy combination lamp." In addition to the usual pannikin for food, the lamp is fitted with a tin pannikin having a perforated knob at the top. This is the bronchitis-kettle, and is used with a double-wick Fairy light, thus



giving a constant and much more gentle supply of steam than is obtained with the ordinary bronchitis-kettle. There is also added an inhaler, the appearance of which is shown above. This is made of earthenware, and takes the place of the food-pannikin. The whole combination sells at a reasonable price, and the parts may be obtained separately.

PACKED PROPRIETARIES.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO. (LIMITED), of Curtain Road, are making what may fairly be considered a new departure for a sundries house. One of the directors of the company is a well-known pharmacist who has had large experience in regard to the preparation and packing of medicinal specialities, and under his direction a department has been added to the business for the manufacture and



putting-up of what they have happily called "packed proprietaries." The company have fitted up a laboratory on their premises for preparing the compounded specialities. So far a start has been made with a few dozen of the staple articles, including such simples as glycerine, petroleum jelly, castor oil, and cod-liver oil, with pomades, perfumes, and a few toilet preparations. As time goes on

these will be added to. Meanwhile it is a very good start they have made, the distinctive feature being the attractive appearance and descriptive nature of the labels. On the carbolic-acid label, for instance, we note this paragraph amongst others:—

When coal is subjected to dry distillation, as in making ordinary illuminating gas, it is split up into the following bodies: Coke, which remains in the retort; coal-tar oil and gas-liquor, which pass over into the receiver; and gas collected in the gasometers. The gas-liquor is one of the great sources of ammonia. The carbolic acid is contained, among many other bodies, in the coal-tar oil, from which it is removed and purified for use. It is, without doubt, the best antiseptic known, &c.

The glycerine label, shown below, will indicate the compactness of the information given, which, we may say, is generally interesting and carefully put together. In the case of substances derived from the vegetable kingdom, the labels are illuminated with leaves, flowers, or fruit of the plants. It is so with the eucalyptus smelling-salts shown above, and with glycerine and cucumbers. In the matter of labels, therefore, these proprietaries are calculated to hold their own as good examples of the lithographic art, and we may note that the names of the retailers are added in a tasteful manner. We are able to report from our inspection of the goods that, in quality of material, as well as in style of packing, they are worthy of notice, and the selection now ready includes seasonable and saleable articles.

CAPSULES FOR BOTTLES.

MR. A. MAYHEW, of 42 Southampton Buildings, W.C., has recently patented a novel application of the old idea for capsuling bottles with a gelatine solution. The capsuling preparation in this case is so made that when it dries on the bottle it becomes insoluble; but the distinctive novelty is the introduction between the cork and the neck of the bottle of a piece of strongly-woven tape, which is brought down as far as the label, and covered by it if desired. This acts not only as a seal for security, but dispenses with the use of corkscrews, for, by giving the tape a good tug, the capsule is torn and the cork comes out with perfect freedom. Perhaps the invention may be useful to druggists.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(From the Trade Marks Journal, February 17, 1892.)

RUDDER BRAND, with sketch of boat-rudder, on which are B., T. & Co.; for alkali, ammonia, soda alkali, soda ash, &c., &c. By Bowman, Thompson & Co. (Lim.) 13 Harrington Street, Liverpool. The essential particulars are the wood rudder and the device, being a rudder, the added matter being disclaimed. 160,153.

"KYBO"; for pills for human use. By J. V. Crier, care of J. Stevenson, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn, London. 159,745.

Circular device with H. H. as monogram wording, and signature H. Hawkins; for an embrocation for human use. By Henry Hawkins, 117 New Cross Road, London. The essential particulars are the device and signature; the added matter, except name and address, being disclaimed. 160,076.

"VIRIDONE"; for a medicated wine. By R. D. Wilkinson, Great Maze Pond, Southwark, London. 161,439.

"KAZONE"; for a dentifrice. By J. Heather, 64 Judd Street, Brunswick Square, London. 161,330.

"THREXALINE"; for a preparation for the hair. By J. Carter, 17 Fleet Street, London. 161,714,

CHEMISTS & INFLUENZA.

Influenza is rampant, and Chemists are constantly appealed to for the best preventive and agent for use in treatment.

“SANITAS OIL”

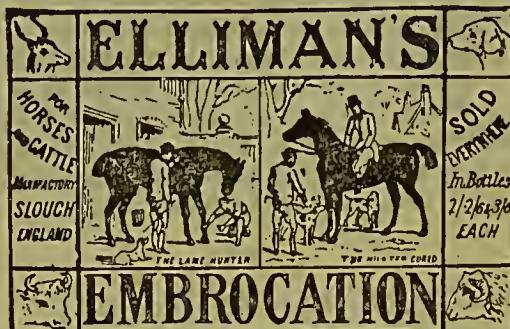
is that remedy, and our special Pamphlet gives absolute evidence of that fact.

We will send a specified number for distribution on application.

Application of “Sanitas Oil” can be best made by Inhalation and Fumigation. For terms and discounts respecting supply of “Sanitas Oil,” “Sanitas Inhalers,” “Sanitas Fumigators,” and “Sanitas Disinfectors,” apply to the Sole Manufacturers—

THE SANITAS CO., LTD.
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

SHOW CARDS, 24 x 17 or 17 x 12,
Free to any address in the United Kingdom.



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In Strength + Ingredients
Identical with B.P.
Miscible
Fluid
Extract of Cascara
not used
in production
Ellimany's
Wright & Ellimany, Southwark, London

THE NEW EMBROCATIVE BALM FOR HUMAN USE.

DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT

For Sprains, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Cramp, Chest Colds, &c.
and general Aches, Pains, and Soreness. 1/12 and 2/9 per bottle.

Printing, with Name of Chemist, free: further particulars write

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS

PATENT SELF-AERATING
MOVEABLE BLOCKS
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MOSS'S MISCELLANEOUS CASCARA.

Not Nauseous.

Certain and Pleasant.

Mixes with Water.

See the Medical and Pharmaceutical Press.

In 1-lb. and 5-lb. bottles, through any Wholesale House, or from the only makers—

JOHN MOSS & COMPANY,
Galen Works, New Cross Road, LONDON, S.E.

MUMFORD'S (FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.)

PURE CRUSHED LINSEED	{ 18/ }	1 cwt. carriage paid; or 7, 14 & 28 lbs. free on rail Lond.
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AS SUPPLIED TO THE QUEEN.

In Bottles and Patent Syphons.

51 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

“A DISTINCT ADVANCE IN PHARMACY.”—Medical Press and Circular.

Editorial Comments.

“AT THE COST OF THE MINORITY.”

The entire burden of enforcing the provisions of the Pharmacy Act is borne by about one-third of the whole number of those who are interested, and the whole are benefited by the work done at the cost of the minority.

It is a little surprising that the Pharmaceutical Society's officials still labour under the impression that the adherents

of the Society provide the means to enforce the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. That the impression prevails is evident from the passage quoted, which we take from an editorial article in the official Journal dealing with the "weed-killer" case, and which is made the basis of an appeal for more general support to the Society. Against that appeal we have no desire to argue; it is the unfairness to the trade—unintentional, most probably—which requires correction. Every analysis we have made of the Pharmaceutical Society's financial statements has brought out the fact very clearly that the revenue derived from the members, associates, and students is insufficient to maintain the institution and the schemes which are provided solely for their use. We cannot show this better, or more fairly, than by an abstract of the 1890 accounts, which comes out as follows:—

Contributions by Members, &c.		Incurred solely by Society.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Interest and rent ..	374 19 7	Annuities ..	500 0 0
Subscriptions, &c. ..	4,444 2 6	Concrezazione ..	273 5 9
Deficit, met by Examination and Registration fees ..	1,582 17 3	Evening meetings ..	59 9 0
		Journal deficit..	195 4 5
		School of pharmacy ..	889 6 2
		Library and carriage..	342 7 11
		Museum..	509 11 2
		Postage, Journal ..	680 7 7
		Calendar, loss on ..	90 10 4
		Educational grants ..	36 4 0
		Research laboratory ..	346 16 0
			3,923 2 4
Administrative expenses:			
House ..	701 12 11		
N. B. B. ..	377 8 11		
Rent, &c. ..	1,589 19 11		
Office salaries & expenses ..	1,533 18 9		
Postage ..	247 14 1		
Council ..	506 19 5		
	£4,957 14 0		
Charge a half to Society	2,478 17 0		
	£6,401 19 4		

A few weeks ago we were able to show that the greater proportion of the Society's investments have been made since the Pharmacy Act rendered examination and registration obligatory, the fees accruing thus providing the Society with more funds than were necessary for current expenses. Neglecting this fact in the present instance we give the adherents of the Society the credit for the interest on investments, which, with subscriptions, makes 4,819*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*—the total sum contributed in 1890 by the members, associates, and students for the privileges which they alone enjoy; for examination and registration, and for the service rendered by the Society to the entire body. From the second column of our analysis it will be seen that 3,923*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* is spent directly upon the members themselves. It should be considered that the work done by the officials is in three branches—first, the internal work of the Society; second, examination work; and third, legal work, of which the weed-killer case is a good example.

The first and second are the great working and spending departments of the Society; in the first, the office handled 5,059 individuals in 1890, and in the same period they had 2,757 examination candidates to deal with. Apparently, therefore, the internal work of the Society must absorb the greatest part of the Council's time and of the clerical labour, just as the house-accommodation for the library, museum, school, research laboratory, council-rooms, &c., take up something like five-sixths of the Society's house-room. Yet were we to add only one-half instead of five-sixths of the house-expenses, rental, and the like to the 3,923*l.* we should exceed the total income of the Society from its members. What we do, however, is to place together the items repre-

senting administrative expenses, and charge the Society with one-half of the whole—viz., 2,478*l.* 17*s.*, which leaves a deficit of 1,582*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* to be met by examination profits.

In 1890 there was an apparent surplus of 3,214*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* from examinations. The Society paid for enforcing the Pharmacy Act a sum of 598*l.* 4*s.* for legal expenses, and of this it got back 302*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* in penalties and costs, leaving a deficit of 295*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* We do not for a moment suppose that that sum represents the whole cost; what we say is that not one penny of the money is provided by the adherents of the Society. The trade, as represented by examination candidates, contributes it, and so much more besides that the adherents of the Society are enabled to indulge in luxuries which otherwise they would not get. In the face of this it is in the highest degree ungrateful to tell the trade that it has rendered no assistance in enforcing the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. The Pharmaceutical Society is what it is owing to that Act—a wealthy public body with executive powers equal to those of a Government department. If the Pharmaceutical Council would work more upon that basis, and think less of crotchetts, such as titles of honour; spend more of the examination surpluses in enforcing the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and less upon its own members, there would be some reason for a general appeal to the trade. But at present it shows a want of gratitude and common righteonsness on the part of the Society to saddle the trade with the cost and take all the glory to itself.

CINCHONA PROSPECTS.

WHERE no counsel is, the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety. When, about three thousand years ago, Solomon laid down this opinion, it is evident that he did not foresee the plan upon which the speculative produce business in general, and the quinine trade in particular, would be conducted at the end of the nineteenth century. The very largeness of the multitude of counsellors and prophets anxious to serve as guides to the world-be investor renders it exceedingly difficult for that over-protected individual to judge the merits of each one, especially as the advisers seldom agree in their opinions, or even in their facts. A remarkable instance of this want of agreement is shown in three expressions of opinion on the prospective supply of cinchona which reach us almost simultaneously from different sources. The writers are all practical planters and anxious, apparently, to state what they conceive to be truth. One, Baron v. Rosenberg, of Devicolom, Madras, addresses the editor of this journal; another, Mr. Anton Kessler, of Gaoet, Java, writes to a planter friend in Ceylon, who has handed the letter to the *Ceylon Times*; and the last, Mr. Winning, a well-known Dutch-Indian cinchona authority, contributes an article to a review published in Java. These three authorities, each, it would seem, unaware of the other's intentions, were moved to write their impressions about six weeks ago. Mr. Winning, among a number of other statements, opines that in 1892 Java will ship 3,300,000 kilos.; in 1893, 3,500,000 kilos.; and in 1894, 3,800,000 kilos. of bark—the highest of these figures being below her shipments of 1891; and he proceeds to build up elaborate calculations upon the assumption that the average quinine percentage of the Java bark will remain stationary at .4 per cent. Continuing his argument upon these lines, Mr. Winning comes to the conclusion that we are at this moment faced by an output of quinine insufficient for the world's requirements, his estimates of the total quinine production from all sources being:—For 1892, 226,500 kilos.; for 1893, 225,500 kilos.; and for 1894, 228,500 kilos. Mr. Winning's figures have been promptly

seized by quinine manufacturers and others for commercial purposes; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of those who may become victims to their allurements, that they will pan out aright.

Then comes Baron v. Rosenberg, who, in the letter to which we have referred, takes credit, more in sorrow than in anger, for having prophesied truth four years ago, though his truths were of such evil purport that no one would listen to them. The Dutchman, Mr. Kessler, too, lifts his voice as an unappreciated Cassandra. Listen to his admonitions to his planting friend in Ceylon:—

You have left cinchona and run across to tea. I think you were right, for cinchona is looking very like a wreck, and may prove one even if Java be left alone with it. You may recollect that I prophesied in 1887 what we are now experiencing. Your people did not believe me, and some of them may have thought I was "doing them." But I knew I was not, and advised your people to root up their cinchona when the unit was at 4d.; they must now own that I gave them good advice.

And what will the future be? Our bark in Java averages now from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and will average about twice as much some years hence, for we are doing our best to cultivate high-class barks. We export $6\frac{1}{2}$ million kilos. now, and will go on increasing; you may calculate for yourself what this means. Very little is heard of estates that will be abandoned, though there are some, and most estates cannot cultivate any other produce well on account of their situation, the restrictions of their lease, or because their shareholders do not care to embark into something new which might swallow more money in case of failure. So most people stick to the old thing in hopes of killing out their weaker neighbours or that better times may come. I myself doubted of their early advent, and rooted up 300 acres, which is now under coffee.

So far Mr. Kessler. It will be seen at once that he and Mr. Winning cannot both be correct, and Baron v. Rosenberg is more or less at issue with the two. One comfort is that, though utterly at variance as regards the future, "I told you so," is the harmonious burden of their songs where they treat of the past.

Baron v. Rosenberg thinks that a large proportion of the Java bark is below the paying point of richness, and he infers that the poorer plantations in the island must be in process of uprooting if they have not already ceased to exist. Upon this point Mr. Kessler contradicts him flatly, and even goes so far as to assert that in a few years Java bark will average 8 to 9 per cent. of quinine, while the quantity shipped, weight for weight, will go on increasing also. This statement is in accord with the reports from our Amsterdam correspondent which we published over four years ago. While we are calling attention to the various disciples of Old Moore who are raising their voices at this moment, it may not be out of place to recall the fact that we too, in a modest way, have occasionally ventured upon a bit of horoscope-casting. On December 17, 1887, we wrote, in commenting upon the statement of our Amsterdam correspondent that orders for the planting of 300,000 exceptionally rich trees had been sent to Java:—

It is quite possible that within a couple of years Java will absolutely dominate the cinchona market. . . . Ceylon planters will do well, therefore, to ask themselves seriously whether they have any prospect of holding their own against such competition as . . . is looming near at hand.

But to return to the three "planting prophets." Baron v. Rosenberg, when recently in Ceylon, was assured that if every tree in that island were uprooted perhaps 3,000,000 lbs. of bark might be cropped, with which the production would be finished entirely. If that statement be true, all the Ceylon authorities and most of the leading London importers and brokers are hopelessly at sea in their estimates.

Baron v. Rosenberg believes that Ceylon and India "will both again decrease their shipments this year." So far as India is concerned, that view also is not accepted by the leading representatives of the cinchona industry in London, though probably our correspondent, who is an Indian planter himself, has better means of judging on this point than most others.

In the face of all these contradictory opinions the wisest course would seem to be—let the future take care of itself; but that is a course which will certainly not be received with approbation by the large majority of those who spend a great part of their days in calculating, from imperfect data, the chances of a rise or fall in the quinine market.

Prophete rechts, Prophete links
Das Weltkind in der Mitten,

says Goethe. The unfortunate world-child who happens to be financially interested in bark or quinine is tormented by the doubt which of the rival prophets he shall follow; and, needless to say, his choice falls, in almost every case, upon the one whose views coincide most nearly with his own hopes of gain. Though no one can compute even approximately the sum total of brain-power spent upon vain calculations of what the future holds in its lap, two things are tolerably certain: first, that the energy misspent upon such calculations, if directed to the solution of any problem likely to advance the interests of mankind, would bring lasting renown to the mathematicians engaged in it; secondly, that if, peradventure, the hopes and estimates of any speculator should be realised to the full, that individual, instead of preparing to enjoy at ease the fruits of his foresight, will immediately commence to worry his soul afresh, and to destroy the remnants of his digestive organs with a new set of calculations about what is to happen five or six years further ahead, and risk his money upon the realisation of that fresh set of calculations.

VETERINARY TITLES.

A QUEEN'S BENCH COURT has just ruled that an unregistered person who describes his smithy as a "veterinary forge" is infringing the Veterinary Surgeons Act, and is liable to a penalty of 20*l*. The Act says that any such person who uses the title "veterinary surgeon," or "veterinary practitioner," or "any name, title, addition, or description stating that he is a veterinary surgeon, or a practitioner of veterinary surgery, or of any branch thereof, or is specially qualified to practise the same," is liable. The judges seem to assume several conclusions, which are at least debatable—namely, (1) that shoeing horses is a branch of veterinary surgery; (2) that the description of the forge by the title "veterinary" is equivalent to the description of the owner by the same adjective; and (3) that the public, or at least persons of average intellect, are likely to be deceived by the title.

No one has claimed up to now that the word "veterinary" was ear-marked by the Act as the exclusive property of persons on the register of veterinary surgeons. But it seems to us that it is almost to this conclusion that Mr. Justice Hawkins's decision forces us. If the defendant had used the description "horse-shoeing forge" for his place of business, there would have been, we suppose, no action, or if there had, we may presume that no court would have found the description an infringement of the statute. But is it possible that the description "veterinary forge" can any more imply special qualification than the term "horse-shoeing forge"? We are really astonished to discover that anyone, least of all two learned judges, should

read into the description any such meaning. In trade-mark cases judges have become very reluctant indeed to grant to anybody exclusive possession of the most far-fetched words or combinations of words; but in this case we see an interpretation put upon an Act of Parliament the effect of which tends towards the transference of property in a good, useful English word from the nation generally to a very tiny section thereof. And Justice Hawkins, in the plenitude of his wisdom, says, "Nobody would come to any other conclusion."

A curious point is that the quoted section of the Act declares that the name, title, or description complained of must, to constitute an offence, actually "state" that the unregistered person using it is "specially qualified." Assuredly, the description, "veterinary forge," does not "state" this; at the very most it only infers it. And if anybody less than a judge of the High Court told us it inferred it, we should have ventured to doubt the dictum.

We are asked by a correspondent whether it is legal for him to describe himself as a veterinary chemist. He says a veterinary surgeon in his district takes exception to his use of the term. Before this decision we should have thought it impossible to question the right. Our confidence is a little shaken; but, even now, we cannot see any process of logic by which the use of the term could imply that the person using it was specially qualified in any branch of veterinary surgery. Horse-shoeing may be veterinary surgery: but selling horse and cattle medicines can hardly be so regarded.

COMMENTARY.

COST OF ADVERTISING A BOX OF PILLS.—In the interview between Mr. Joseph Beecham and the M.P., which we noticed last week, it was stated that in one year (which we take to have been 1890) the firm spent 110,529*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* in advertising and 32,000*l.* in Government stamps. The advertising, no doubt, applied to the whole earth; the stamps covered only the pills sold in Great Britain. It would be a reasonable assumption, we think, that something like three-fourths of the cost of advertising was incurred in this country—say 80,000*l.* of the 110,000*l.* If that is so, we get the striking fact that it costs 80,000*l.* to sell pills the stamps on which cost 32,000*l.*, or an average of 3*3*/₄*d.* for every box of pills, reckoning each box as the 1*s.* 1*1*/₂*d.* size. We published, many years ago, an estimate that on a 1*s.* 1*1*/₂*d.* article a cost of 3*d.* must be allowed for advertising. Mr. Beecham's experience seems to indicate that an amount more like 4*d.* must be allowed. It must be remembered, too, that he is advertising an established article the sale of which has already acquired an immense impetus; it would be reasonable to assume that a new preparation would require more steam to set it going. These are figures which should give pause to those sanguine persons who have inherited a valuable formula from a grandmother, and who see in it unlimited profits if they could only borrow a few pounds to make it known.

SOMETHING LEFT FOR THE CHEMIST.—“Even at stores prices,” says the *Sportsman*, “there is still a faint hope left for the struggling chemist and druggist, if he will stick close to work and be satisfied with the minimum profit, than which nothing more is to be expected in these cruelly-hard times. Competition has brought down the 8-oz. bottle of mixture from eighteenpence to eightpence. The public note the reasonableness of present-day prices, and buy readily. They do not watch the fluctuations of the wholesale drug market,

nor are they fully alive to how great the margin originally was out of which concessions could be granted by the dispenser and retailer of medicines. What is vulgarly known as ‘a tidy profit’ can still be made out of not a few mixtures and solutions. Take sulphate of quinine, for instance. A grain is a dose; there would be eight such doses in an 8-cz. bottle, the charge for which would be eightpence, or a penny a grain. There are in an ounce 437 grains, and the market price, wholesale, is 10*½d.* the ounce. Say it is one shilling in the quantities that a chemist in a good way of business would buy. Add 25 per cent. for the glass bottle, cork, water, solvent, and trouble of making up. Then for his 15*d.* the chemist, oppressed though he is by the grinding competition of the stores, rakes in 35*s.* 5*d.*, which is, most people will admit—though chemists won’t—the sort of profit one can contrive to scrape along with.”

GO TO THE CHEMIST FOR DRUGS.—Commenting on the Seidlitz-powder case, which we reported on the 6th., the *Standard* says:—“In the matter of drugs the public are wholly at the mercy of unscrupulous vendors. An adulterated butter, a watered milk, or a coffee composed chiefly of chicory, may, by their flavour, excite suspicion, and so lead to the services of the analyst being called into requisition. People swallow down their medicine with so much haste that, even if connoisseurs in the flavour of drugs, they give their palates no opportunity of nice discriminations, and are content to accept in good faith the medicaments for what they are supposed to be. In justice to chemists and druggists, it is only fair to mention that the vendor yesterday fined for selling adulterated drugs did not belong to their craft, but was the manager of an oil and colour business. The name of the firm of wholesale chemists from whom he alleged that he obtained the powders in the shape in which he sold them is not stated in the report.”

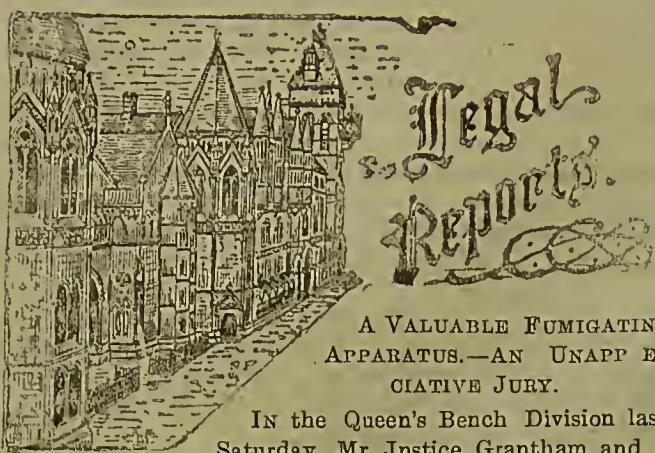
PERSONALITIES.

MR. H. B. BLOTT has purchased the late Mr. G. B. Howorth's business at Irthingborough.

MR. JOHN J. EVANS, of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, has been re-elected, unopposed, as an independent representative to the Cheshire County Council.

MR. THOS. HOWELL WILLIAMS, the head of the firm of Idris & Co., has been handsomely complimented by the *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Williams is the chairman of the Main Drainage Committee of the London County Council, and the *Chronicle* has been publishing a series of special articles on the work done by that body. In Article iv., issued February 11, referring to this part of their work the writer says:—“London owes an especial debt of gratitude to the chairman, Mr. Howell Williams, one of the most patient and vigilant administrators on a body that has produced far more than an average supply of able and honest men.”

GEORGE J. SEABURY not only makes plasters and plans schemes for counteracting the cutter, but also circumvents the large mouth bass and the small mouth bass in the American lakes. Mr. Seabury is not only not ashamed of his performances in this direction, but he seems to glory in them, for he has written an ode in two cantos describing the delights of the occupation. This has been produced in a beautiful album with half-tone illustrations on every page and circulated among his friends. We hope Mr. Seabury will regard it as a compliment to the power of his poetry when we say that the effect produced by it is principally that of intense sympathy with the fish, and a hope that the angler may in his future trips catch health and enjoyment, but no bass.



In the Queen's Bench Division last Saturday, Mr. Justice Grantham and a jury were engaged in investigating a claim put forward by a M. Germain, described as a French architect, but who, besides inventing a fumigating apparatus for the benefit of consumptives, had originated various soaps, lozenges, and cure-alls, including naphtha wine, in respect of which syndicates and companies had been formed to supply the public demand, but of which, unfortunately, the commercial success had not been so large as to make the majority of the businesses profitable. The present action was brought against Mr. and Mrs. Sibert, who reside on the coast of Sussex, and for whom Mr. Lewis Glyn appeared, to recover certain amounts of money said to be due in connection with the purchase of the fumigating apparatus. The plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Russell Biggs, his counsel, stated that he had shown his fumigator at the Brighton Exhibition, where Mr. and Mrs. Sibert saw it, and agreed to purchase it for 300*l.* He told them if they sent it to the Edinburgh Exhibition they would probably get 1,000*l.* for it. They thereupon arranged to pay him 5*l.* a week to work the whole concern. He took a space at Edinburgh for 30*l.*, and that, with salary and travelling expenses, made up his claim. Questioned by Mr. Glyn, M. Germain admitted he told Mr. and Mrs. Short if they bought the patent they would be able to ride in their carriage drawn by a pair of horses. He tried to borrow 50*l.* from the defendants on a share certificate in a company in which he was interested, and got 15*l.* He was awarded a gold medal at the Brighton Exhibition, but never got it.

At this juncture Mr. Justice Grantham had a look at the apparatus, and remarked that it looked like a coffee-pot. He thought he had over-estimated its value at 6*d.*, but the price was 10*s.* 6*d.* The South Sea Bubble was nothing to it, and Sequah was not in it.

The plaintiff was led on to admit that he had brought a previous action with regard to one of his patents for 6,113*l.* He strongly objected to Mr. Glyn's reading aloud the recipe for the powder to be used in the so-called coffee-pot. The learned counsel did so, nevertheless, and the jury gathered it to be a concoction of "sulphurous powder," Virginia leaf, coffee-berry, and sugar. The disclosure caused considerable amusement in court. M. Germain denied that he told the Short couple that all those ingredients could not be purchased in England.

When they had listened to the plaintiff, the jury interrupted, and said they had heard enough, and returned a verdict for the defendants.

LEATHERS AND THE MICROBE-KILLER.

WM. RADAM'S now celebrated Microbe Killing Company again came before the Court of Appeal on Saturday. Mr. Biggam, Q.C., and Mr. Fitzgerald appearing to support the company's application from an order of the Divisional Court setting aside a judgment they had obtained against Leathers, their late managing director, for 1,585*l.* Mr. Channell, Q.C., represented the respondent. The following was what Lord Justice Lindley called the extraordinary story as narrated by Mr. Biggam:—Mr. Leathers was the owner of the secret for the manufacture of the medicine for killing microbes. He carried on business by himself for a little time, and then, in 1830, with the assistance of General Hall and others, formed the plaintiff company, selling them the secret, together with a large number of jars and a micro-

scope for 16,000*l.* in shares. Mr. Leathers was appointed managing director, but in 1831 he disappeared to America at a time when he owed the company a good deal of money. He had been living with a lady who then—Mr. Biggam bought—passed by the name of Leathers. When Leathers went away it was said he had had a quarrel with the lady, and the consequence was she brought an action to restrain him parting with the shares to General Hall, because, she said, by an agreement she had had with the defendant before he sold the secret to the company, she was entitled to an interest to the extent of one-half of the venture. General Hall and the company were joined in the action to prevent the shares being transferred, and an interim injunction was granted to prevent any transfer. Leathers had not defended, but the action against the other party was still pending. The injunction had been granted without prejudice to any lien the company might have. The present action was brought in May of last year, and the claim was made up as follows: Money received by the defendant from the plaintiffs' agents, 357*l.*; money received for orders for the plaintiffs' goods, 352*l.*; money received from various persons on the plaintiffs' behalf, 328*l.*; balance of the plaintiffs' petty cash in the defendants' hands, 30*l.*; amount due on dishonoured cheque, 5*l.*; amount due on one share, 10*l.*; value of a microscope detained by defendant, 80*l.*; value of 1,609 labels, 80*l.*; value of jars, 602*l.*; and then there was a claim for cash received by the defendant. The writ was served after some difficulty upon Mr. Leathers at an hotel in London. Then the company applied for judgment under Order 14, and the Master allowed it for the whole amount. Mr. Biggam was prepared to admit that, having regard to the manner in which the writ was endorsed, the order was not correct, but he said Mr. Leathers knew the order had been obtained, and allowed it to stand for four or five months. He admitted he owed the company 400*l.*, and the plaintiffs urged he ought not in the circumstances to have the judgment set aside, excepting upon terms.

Lord Justice Lindley pointed out it was an order that ought never to have been made.

Mr. Biggam apprehended that observation was applicable to every incorrect order made by a Court.

Lord Justice Kay thought the microscope must have been used to find the microbes.

Mr. Biggam: Possibly; I don't know. We say the defendant took the jars away and sold them; it would have been quite competent for the company to have claimed for goods sold and delivered.

Lord Justice Kay: But you have sued for detention.

Mr. Channell explained that the application was made on behalf of the lady by permission of the defendant, he having no money. After the writ was served on Mr. Leathers at the London hotel he went to Paris.

In the end it was decided that the judgment should stand for 400*l.* by consent, and that there should be a reference to the Master to ascertain if anything further was due to the company. The costs of the appeal were made the defendant's in any event.

THE EUCALYPTUS-OIL BOOM.

AT the Liverpool City Police Court, before Mr. Stewart, on Wednesday, Amelia Warhurst, 104 Great Homer Street, was summoned under the Foods and Drugs Act, for having sold a quantity of oil of eucalyptus which was not of the nature and substance required.

Arthur Lloyd, a young man in the employ of the nuisance department of the Corporation, stated that he bought 3 oz. of what was said to be oil of eucalyptus, and for this he paid 6*s.* A sample of the liquid was analysed by Dr. Campbell Brown, who certified that it contained 24 per cent. of alcohol, and the remainder was very crude.

Mr. Moss, who prosecuted, said the influenza had caused a great run on eucalyptus-oil, which was used as a remedy, and it had increased in price to a great proportion.

The manager for the defendant appeared, and said that he never suspected that the liquid was not proper oil of eucalyptus, but owing to the great demand they had to get their supply from various sources.

The Magistrate: What was the wholesale price of this article at the time?—Well, sir, it went up 200 per cent.

I asked what was the price of it?—Well, it went up 200 per cent., and we only raised it 200 per cent.

But you raised the price of alcohol, too.

Mr. Moss: We paid 2s. an oz. for the alcohol.

Mr. Stewart: Yes, and there was nearly 1 oz. of alcohol in it. (To witness:) What was the price of this article at the time?

Witness: Well, it was — I should not care to say what the price was. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stewart: I dare say not. I must fine you 5s. and costs.

MR. SARGENT'S LETTERS "BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE."
—CHARGE OF LIBELLING THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

AT the Dover Borough Petty Sessions on Monday, before John Lade Bradley, Esq., and Dr. Barton, George West Sargent, dispensing chemist, of 75 Church Street, Kensington, was charged with maliciously publishing a defamatory libel on Mr. Alexander Bottle, J.P., of Dover, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Mr. Forrest Fulton, M.P., instructed by Messrs. Flux & Son, 3 East India Avenue, London, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was undefended.

Mr. Forrest Fulton: I appear for the prosecution in this case. It is a summons for publishing a defamatory libel of and concerning Mr. Alexander Bottle, a well-known townsman, who is charged with a variety of things. The defendant, who is a dispensing chemist, carrying on business at 75 Church Street, Kensington, seems to entertain some feeling of animosity against the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the members of the Council of that Society, of which Council Mr. Bottle is the Vice-President. He wrote a series of letters to Mr. Knocker, your town clerk, which will be read to you and proved before you so that you may have an insight into the character of the libel upon which I shall ask you to convict the defendant to take his trial. (The letters were here read by the learned counsel). Of course, it is obvious to you that a gentleman occupying the position Mr. Bottle does in this town, after these letters making these extraordinary charges against him for which there is not the slightest shadow of evidence, finds it necessary to take proceedings to stop this slander. I am instructed on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society to take these proceedings, and it will be my duty to call Mr. Knocker to prove the publication of the libel, and a witness will be called to prove the handwriting, and then I shall ask you to commit the defendant for trial at the next assizes at Maidstone. If the defendant should desire to justify this libel he will then have an opportunity of doing so. You will have no jurisdiction to inquire into any justification here. It is only a question of the fact of this libel being published by the defendant. I will now call Mr. Knocker.

Mr. Wolleson Knocker said: I am a solicitor of the High Court of Justice and the Town Clerk of the borough of Dover. About November 14 last, I received by post a letter purporting to come from G. W. Sargent; it was dated November 13, and was as follows:—

Kensington, W., Nov. 13, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed to inquire the reason the Council of Dover have taken no active measures in the prevention of fires and explosions, of chemical origin, by wholesale druggists, and allied trades, through illicit carriage, storage, and transit, referred to in page 45 of the Pharmaceutical Act, inland and continental. The matter has been before the City of London and the London County Council Committees some time. By order of the Committee,

Yours truly,

G. W. SARGENT.

I sent a reply to that on November 14, and I received a further letter on November 16, as follows:—

Kensington, W., Nov. 16, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed to inquire if Mr. Alexander Bottle, pharmaceutical chemist, Dover, carries on his business in violation of section 15, page 31, of the Pharmaceutical Act, 1868, in using the title and also holding the position of local secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and member of the Pharmaceutical Council, both illicit practices. I have my instructions, should you fail to bring before the Council as under. "Alexander Bottle & Co., Dover." [The name was on a printed slip pasted on this letter.]

Yours truly,

G. W. SARGENT.

Town Clerk, Dover.

I sent a formal acknowledgment of that letter, and received a further letter from the defendant, dated Nov. 18, as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—My letters are intended for the Corporation, not for the Town Clerk to dispose of by a slc issue. The Corporation have the right to know what is reported in every town in the kingdom badly, as to Mr. A. Bottle being a membsr of the Pharmaceutical Council, elected by fraud and illicit practices.

Yours truly,

Town Clerk, Dover.

G. W. SARGENT.

Then on or about November 21, I received a further letter, dated November 20, sent by the defendant, as follows:—

Kensington, Nov. 20, 1891.

Transit of Poisons, Inflammable Drugs, &c.

DEAR SIR,—Might I venture to inquire if the Corporation have made investigation of the charges of fraud against the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in conjunction with Mr. A. Bottle, also a member of the Council, in abstracting of the regulations relating to poisons, &c., from various issues of the calendar of the Society which appear in 1890? Dover seems to be mentioned rather too freely throughout the entire trade.

Yours truly,

Town Clerk, Dover.

G. W. SARGENT.

Then, about December 22, I received a letter dated December 21, as follows:—

75 Church Street, Kensington, W., Dec. 21, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I shall be glad to know if my letters have been under consideration with regard to Mr. A. Bottle, Vice-President and member of the Pharmaceutical Council by fraud, corrupt and illicit practices, and also at present filling the position of local secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, and if any steps have been taken to restrain the said Mr. A. Bottle from administering the Pharmacy Act by fraud, corrupt and illicit practices.

Yours truly,

Town Council, Dover.

G. W. SARGENT.

And, on January 22, I received a further letter, as follows:—

75 Church Street, Kensington, W., Jan. 21, 1892.

Transit, Storage, &c., of Poisons and Inflammable Drugs.

Re Alexander Bottle, 37 Town Wall Street, Dover.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed to inquire the reason no criminal proceedings have been instituted against the above with regard to abstractions of Poisons Regulations from the various issues of the calendar of the Society which appear in the issue of 1890, page 45. The Corporation of Dover continues to be reported badly, and places the whole country in confusion and alarm.

Yours truly,

Town Clerk, Dover.

G. W. SARGENT.

All these letters came by post, and were delivered at my office in Dover.

The Defendant: I thought that first letter to you was a privileged communication, sent to various corporations.

Mr. Forrest Fulton: There is no charge of libel with regard to that letter. We rely on the letters dated Nov. 20, December 21, and January 21.

The Defendant: What parts of those letters are libels?

Mr. Knocker: I am giving evidence. I am afraid I cannot give you my opinion.

The Magistrates' Clerk: The witness has deposed to the receipt of certain letters; do you wish to cross-examine him as to what he has said. You cannot ask his opinion.

The Defendant: Very well.

Alfred John Chater was next called. He said: I am clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. On February 6 I went to the defendant's shop at 75 Church Street, Kensington, and saw him there. I recognise the defendant now as the person who was then in charge of the shop. I handed to him a prescription to be made up. He made it up in my presence, and my name being on the prescription he wrote my name on the envelope I now produce. He wrote "Mr. Chater." He also wrote in my presence the direction upon the label of the medicine-bottle which I now produce.

The Magistrates' Clerk: It will be rather awkward to attach this bottle to the depositions, but my clerk says he shall not be tempted to take the mixture. (Laughter.)

The Defendant: You need not fear; there is no poison there. (Laughter.)

Witness: continued: His writing on the label was "A sixth part to be taken three times a day. Mr. Chater." I have examined the original letters, and to the best of my belief the same person wrote them who wrote this label. The handwriting is similar.

The Defendant: I do not wish to ask this witness any questions; it is quite correct.

Mr. Alexander Bottle examined by Mr. Forrest Fulton, said: I am a pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business at 37 Town Wall Street, Dover. I am Vice-President of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. I have for thirty-four years been a member of the Council of that Society. My attention has been directed to the letter of November 20 sent to Mr. Knocker the town clerk, in which reference is made to Mr. A. Bottle as acting fraudulently. I am the A. Bottle referred to. My attention has also been called to the letter of December 21, 1891, sent to Mr. Knocker in which Mr. A. Bottle, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Council, is charged with fraud, corrupt and illicit practices. I am the person there referred to. My attention has also been called to the latter dated January 21, 1892, headed "re Alexander Bottle." That refers to me. There is no other Alexander Bottle at that address. The defendant is a stranger to me; but I know him by sight, having seen him at some meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. I have no personal knowledge of him.

Mr. Forrest Fulton: That is the case for the prosecution. I have now to ask that the defendant be committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

The Defendant: May I make a statement?

The Magistrates' Clerk: I must first caution you.

The charge and the usual caution were read to the defendant, who was told he might then make any statement he desired.

The Defendant: Well, those letters were written under the impulse of strong feeling in the course of correspondence at the time with various parts of the United Kingdom, town councils, and public bodies, through the absence of those regulations referred to on page 45 of the calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society for 1890, referred to in these letters, and not contained in the issue of 1885, creating the necessity of duplicates and sometimes triplicates of letters being written. I wish the magistrates to see that book. The recommendation which appears on page 45 for 1890 should have appeared in each annual issue of the calendar since 1885, which at that time gave rise to my writing in the manner which I did. The defendant ended by putting in a number of letters.

The Magistrates' Clerk said that those letters had not been proved, nor did he see that they had any bearing on the case.

The Defendant: Those letters show the great importance of the regulations which were omitted; and does not that establish a case of fraud?

Mr. Forrest Fulton said that the Court could not go into any question of justification. If the defendant wished to justify what he had written, the proper time to do that would be at the assizes.

The Magistrates' Clerk said he had looked over the letters which the defendant had handed in; they could not be admitted as evidence. One was from the Norwich Union Fire Office acknowledging the receipt of a letter; there were similar letters from the Guardian Fire Office, the Commercial Union Insurance Company, and from several railway companies.

The defendant said that those were written on account of abstractions from the calendar of the Society.

The Magistrates' Clerk: You produce certain letters, but they are not proved, nor do they refer to this case which you have to answer. You are charged with libelling Mr. Alexander Bottle by charging him with fraud, but these letters have nothing whatever to do with that.

The Defendant: It establishes fraud, surely, against the Council of the Society.

The Magistrates' Clerk said that the magistrates could not listen to any justification of the libel. That was a matter to be heard at the trial.

The Defendant: Would Mr. Bottle like to dispose of the case in any way?

The Magistrates' Clerk: Mr. Bottle cannot dispose of the case. The magistrates can now only commit you for trial at the assizes.

The Defendant: I have had such a short time since the communication that really it has not given me time to collect my papers. I have been greatly upset by the communication,

which I only received a few days ago from this Court, so that I am somewhat in a state of perplexity.

The Magistrates' Clerk: If you had wished to have applied for an adjournment, the magistrates might have considered it, but the case is now closed.

The Defendant: Could the matter be disposed of in any way by a fine?

Mr. Fulton said that as far as Mr. Bottle was concerned there was no desire to press the matter against this man, but Mr. Bottle was not the only gentleman who had been dealt with in this way. Charges of fraud against highly respectable citizens had been sent out broadcast. It certainly could not be allowed that such charges should be made against a gentleman like Mr. Bottle, a magistrate of the borough, who had been mayor of this town—charges written repeatedly to the town clerk, a high official of the corporation. Under these circumstances, they must press for a committal to the assizes, but when the case came before the judge they would be happy to hear the defendant's explanation.

The Defendant: I am willing to offer any apology that I can. At the time of writing I was in a great state of feeling upon the subject of these abstractions from the various issues of the calendar of the Society. The regulations are of twenty years' duration.

The Magistrates' Clerk read over the statement which the defendant had made, and the defendant signed it.

The defendant continued: The time to prepare my defence has been of so short duration. The clerk knows that the notice to attend here was only served upon me last Wednesday. If the matter can be settled to-day in any way, I shall be thankful to Mr. Bottle, and would offer every possible apology. I have no feeling whatever against Mr. Bottle or any other man; and certainly it was a great error of judgment on my part—that I firmly believe; but in what I did I thought I was acting for the benefit of the whole trade, and every section of the trade.

Mr. Forrest Fulton: I must ask the magistrates to send the case for trial.

The Defendant: If Mr. Bottle would settle the matter to-day in any way I should be very pleased to assist Mr. Bottle in every way possible. I am placed at the greatest inconvenience in coming here, having no one to carry on my business.

Mr. Forrest Fulton: When the case comes before the judge, if the defendant makes a proper apology, we shall be glad to accept it; but the case must go for trial, so that the matter may be settled. This sort of thing has been going on for years.

The Defendant: I was not aware that I was libelling Mr. Bottle.

The Chairman: As the counsel presses the case, we must commit you for trial.

Mr. Fulton said that so far as the prosecution were concerned they were quite willing for the Court to take the defendant's own recognisances, and they did not wish to press for extravagant bail. When the case came before the judge, if the defendant then made a proper apology for libelling the plaintiff, they would recommend him to the merciful consideration of the Court.

The Defendant: Could you not settle the matter right off now?

Mr. Fulton: You should have thought of that before.

The Chairman: You are committed to take your trial at the next assizes for the county, and we are willing to accept your own recognisances in 50*l.* to appear there and take your trial.

The defendant assented, and left the Court.

FORMING A COMPANY.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Collius, Messrs. Gellatly, trading as Dodge & Co., Aldgate, brought an action against Mr. Rumney and others for the recovery of 56*l.* for goods sold and delivered to the Bowie's Phosphate Table Salt Co.

Mr. Herbert Reed represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Chitty defended.

The case having been opened, and the delivery of the goods to the order of the Bowie's Phosphate Salt Co. having

been proved (the order form stating that the salt was not a medicine but a food), the following evidence was called on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Elliot Baxter Hedley said he was formerly a lecturer for Sequah, but in 1890 he became interested in the Phosphate Table Salt, and became a partner with Mr. Bowie, who was the inventor of the salt. They established works at Enfield, in Middlesex, and opened offices at Mansion House Chambers, in the City. They contemplated selling the patent to a syndicate, and to that end Mr. Rumney, a solicitor, joined the concern. It was agreed that the money which was wanted to work the business should be found by Mr. Rumney, in the first place, and then some friends should be brought in by him as shareholders in the proposed company, for which he (Mr. Rumney) was to have the same share as witness and Bowie. An agreement was drawn up embodying these terms, but witness had not seen it since. After that, Mr. Ells, the secretary, used to receive money sent by Mr. Rumney. The business meetings were held at Mr. Rumney's office, and a banking account was opened with the London and Westminster Bank, Mr. Rumney putting his share to the account. The cheques were signed by witness and Mr. Ells. Mr. Rumney took a general part in the business, and gave his consent to a proposal which was made to introduce the salt to the public by means of a travelling troupe of artistes. One part of witness's duty was to order goods, and he ordered goods from Dodge & Co. The prospectus of the proposed company was drawn up by Mr. Rumney; but the company was never formed, though 200*l.* was contributed by a Mr. Stephens, and his son, who were admitted partners.

Cross-examined: Witness went about for Sequah, with a band of music. He extracted teeth and rubbed in Sequah's oil. He was an orator and took all the money he could get for them. He did this for about 2*½* years, but he left them in consequence of being unable to get the money due to him. Even now witness thought there was a fortune to be made out of the salt and he had great faith in it. Witness went back to Sequah's when the salt concern did not succeed, and he transferred his share in the Salt Company to his uncle, leaving instructions for all inquiries to be sent to Mr. Rumney. He was paid 5*l.* a week wages when he was connected with the company, but besides paying 50*l.* into the bank he had spent quite another 100*l.* in connection with the business. He would swear that there was an agreement—not a verbal agreement, but one in writing—by which Mr. Rumney was to have a share in the property. Mr. Rumney would certainly not have a third of what the sale of the patent to a syndicate produced. An investment of 200*l.* was not likely to purchase what would be a third of the value of the patent. It would want at least 2,000*l.* He certainly regarded Mr. Rumney as a partner. Mr. Bowie managed the factory and witness managed the office work. He had certainly never told one of the employés at the factory that it was a — pity they could not get Mr. Rumney as a partner, in which case he would have to spend more money or pay all the debts. Witness went to Lnton with a four-in-hand to introduce the salt, but did not have much success, but he did not on his return tell Police-Inspector Barnet, with whom he lodged, that if they could only get Mr. Rumney as a partner the business would go on all right.

Mr. Thos. Edward Hedley, uncle of the last witness, said that when the name was painted up at the Mansion House Chambers Mr. Rumney said if the word "limited" was not painted out immediately, "You will have us all at the Mansion House."

Cross-examined: He would swear that Mr. Rumney used the word "us."

Mr. V. Masters deposed to Mr. Rumney telling him that he was a part proprietor of the Bowie Phosphate Table Salt Company, and on the strength of this statement witness's firm did some printing for the Salt Company.

Mr. Wm. Holmes, solicitor, produced letters written by Mr. Rumney to Hedley asking for 300*l.* beyond the sum he had paid into the company for his work for the business, but in subsequent letters Mr. Rumney repudiated any responsibility.

Mr. Finlay, for the defence, said that all his client had done was to advance 200*l.* for the working of the business, so as to fit it for the promotion of a company. The consideration of the advance was to be a third of the profits derived from the sale of the patent. Mr. Hedley's statement

as to an agreement was entirely untrue, and Mr. Rumney denied having had any conversation with Mr. Masters as had been alleged.

Mr. Rumney, who was called, said he was a solicitor and county councillor for Middlesex. Mr. Hedley was introduced to him by Mr. Ells as a probable client in November, 1890. After preparing a draft of a partnership agreement between Bowie and Hedley, witness agreed to find 200*l.* to bring the matter before the public, principally by advertising, on condition that he received a third of the money got from the sale of the patent to a syndicate. Witness had nothing whatever to do with either managing the business or money, and did not share in the immediate profits. Until that day, when he heard it in the witness-box from Mr. Hedley, he had never heard an agreement mentioned. Witness had paid 73*l.* to the plaintiffs at Mr. Hedley's request, and upon Mr. Stephens paying the 200*l.*, witness took it as against moneys already paid away by him, and the 73*l.* came out of the 200*l.* Had the affair formed itself into a syndicate, he should have expected to receive a handsome amount. Masters' evidence as to witness giving orders, or accepting the position of a partner in the company, was absolutely untrue, as witness had not spoken to Masters for six years. Masters had only been in witness's private room once—that was since the present action was commenced.

Cross-examined, witness said he acted as solicitor in this matter, but could produce no entries as between solicitor and client. Witness did not suggest that Ells should be secretary. To sell a business of this kind it was advisable it should be a going concern, and in order that this should be so it was a fact that witness found the money whilst the others did the work. Three tons of salt were ordered from Bumsted's, but they did not deliver it until witness sent a letter. Witness did not order the salt—he only confirmed the order which was given by Hedley. He did not think he had given confirmation to any other orders. Witness still believed in the salt, and thought a syndicate could make it pay. There was no stated time for the meetings, but they were held at his office for convenience. The banking-account was started at witness's suggestion, and its state was reported to him from time to time. He did finance the business, and in any event expected Bowie or Hedley to repay him, though he had no document to bind them. He had made personal loans to Bowie and Hedley on the representation that they would be able to repay, Hedley stating he had a lot of money to come from Sequah. The 200*l.* which Mr. Stephens put into the business was obtained by witness from Mr. Ells or Hedley, to whom it was handed. The cheque was paid to Ells as the agent of Bowie and Hedley. Ells was not his agent.

His Lordship: Then what right had you to obtain possession of it?

Witness took the cheque for distributing among creditors. It was not true that any agreement was drawn up by which witness and the others would be co-partners, but if Mr. Stephens had been satisfied with the business it was probable that such an agreement would have been entered into. If Mr. Stephens had been satisfied with the business he was going to put 1,000*l.* into it. Witness thought there was an agreement that he should be managing director of the syndicate—a City term for co-ownership. He considered Hedley and Bowie were chiefly benefited by the business.

His Lordship said that witness could not expect to have a business got ready for sale without paying for it.

Witness said 5*l.* a week seemed to him a high figure for what Hedley did. When Mr. Stephens heard of the expensive way in which the business was carried on he altered his mind as to the agreement which had been proposed.

His Lordship having to join Mr. Justice Hawkins in the Divisional Court, the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE DESCRIPTION "VETERINARY FORGE" AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT.

THE Veterinary Surgeons Act renders liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* any unregistered person who "takes or uses the title of veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner, or any name, title, addition, or description stating that he is a veterinary surgeon or a practitioner of veterinary surgery

or of any branch thereof or is specially qualified to practise the same."

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons had taken out a summons against John Robinson, of 6A King Street, High Street, Kensington, and also at Shepherd's Bush, for describing his shoeing-forgo as a veterinary forge. Mr. Plowden, the magistrate, refused to convict, on the ground that there was no evidence as to what the word "veterinary" meant. Against this decision the College appealed, and the case was heard on Monday in the Queen's Bench Division before Justices Hawkins and Wills. After hearing Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Colam for the College and Mr. George Elliott for the defendant, Mr. Justice Hawkins said:—"The defendant is charged with stating he was specially qualified by putting before the name of the forge the word 'veterinary.' Nobody would come to any other conclusion but that he was carrying on a business which he was specially qualified for. This is just a case the Act was intended to cover. He may be a skilled shoer, but that is not sufficient. It is not a question of false pretences, but one of using a word indicating he was specially qualified to do the work. People must not use words calculated to mislead."

Mr. Justice Wills concurred.

JAHNCKE'S PATENT BOXES.

In an action brought by Mr. E. A. Jahncke against R. Bell & Co. (Lim.), alleging infringement of his patent for making metallic boxes, by stamping out of metal blanks dish-shaped vessels, which were brought together in such a way as to form a box without any sharp or pointed corners, Mr. Justice Romer gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs, and directed an inquiry as to damages. The defendants appealed, and the Court of Appeal on Monday (Lords Justices Lindley, Lopes, and Kay) reversed Mr. Justice Romer's judgment, holding that the process by which the defendants obtained a similar result was not an infringement of Mr. Jahncke's patent.

A GENERAL DEALER.

At the Hereford County Court, on February 16, before Judge Lea, Messrs. Chave & Jackson, applied on a judgment summons for the committal of W. Hellier, who keeps a general store at Hawkhurst, Kent, and against whom they had obtained judgment for 6l. 9s. Mr. Corner, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the defendant dealt in every article imaginable. In the latter part of last year the plaintiffs supplied a quantity of celandine to the value of the amount for which judgment had been obtained. The defendant subsequently wrote for a quantity of Wye Valley scent, but the plaintiffs refused to supply it until a remittance had been forwarded in settlement of the previous account. As the result of inquiries made by Messrs. Chave & Jackson, it was discovered (so Mr. Corner alleged) that the defendant was carrying on the business of a "long firm." He bought goods of every description, including twenty tons of coal, barrels of petroleum, hop bitters, &c., which he passed on to confederates in the district.

Mr. Akerman, on behalf of the defendant, denied that such was the fact, and argued that these matters would be gone into, as the question before the Court was whether the defendant had the means to pay the amount demanded.

Mr. Corner said he was going to show that the defendant had had hundreds of pounds' worth of goods for which he had never paid a shilling. These goods were advertised in various papers at from 20 to 30 per cent. discount off cost price, and there was no doubt that the plaintiffs could have purchased the goods at less than the defendant was supposed to have given for them. About forty leading firms who had sold goods to the defendant had not received a penny, and could not get any money from him. When the defendant found that the plaintiffs were in a position to issue execution, he executed what purported to be a deed of assignment of his property to a London firm, who alleged that they had lent him money; but Mr. Corner argued that that assignment was simply a dodge to get other people out of possession, and that the defendant relied upon the distance between Hereford and Hawkhurst as being likely to render the plaintiffs unable to prove his possession of means.

Mr. Jackson, on being called, said he had made inquiries respecting the defendant's position, and, as the result of those inquiries, he believed he was able to pay. He had also made inquiries from about thirty or forty other firms, which showed that the defendant had dealt with them without paying for the goods he had obtained. The only amount the witness could find the defendant had paid was a fine imposed upon him for selling wine without a licence. The defendant simply lived upon the amounts he received for the goods. He had traded under different methods of spelling his name, and he had been supplied with hundreds of pounds' worth of goods during the last twelve months, and had paid nothing for them. The defendant had received quite enough from the sale of these goods to pay the debt.

Mr. Akerman put in several orders from another court against the defendant, the latest of which was for the payment of 10s. per month; and he argued that, with the information before him, the judge of the Kent County Court would have full knowledge of the defendant's means, and, as he would not make a larger order, the fact was, in itself, a proof of the defendant's inability to pay.

Finally his Honour made an order for the payment of the money, but suspended the order for twenty-eight days.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

THE "MOONSEED-BITTERS" CASE.—THE BANKRUPT'S PUBLIC EXAMINATION ENDED.

At the Swindon County Court on Tuesday last, before his Honour Judge Caillard, the public examination in bankruptcy of Albert Edward Powell Woodland, trading at Swindon as A. E. Powell & Co., manufacturers of "Moonseed Bitters," was concluded. This matter has been before the Court for nearly a twelve months, the chief difficulty being to obtain particulars as to debtor's disposal of over 4,000l. worth of jewellery. The Official Receiver (Mr. H. C. Tombs) now stated that the supplementary accounts had been received from debtor's solicitor, showing as far as possible how the jewellery had been disposed of. He (the Official Receiver) thought this matter had been fully threshed out, and he did not think any good could be obtained by prolonging the inquiry. Bankrupt had accounted for all the jewellery except 220l. worth, and this amount had passed backward and forward so much between debtor and his solicitor that he was unable to give an account of it. Mr. Butterworth (defendant's solicitor) had shown that the jewellery was disposed of in the most advantageous way, and he (the Official Receiver) therefore asked that debtor's public examination should now be closed.

His Honour made the required order.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. JOHN MOSS & CO., of Galen Works, Deptford, are now producing extract of malt and its preparations, a few of which they have submitted to us. Their liquid extract of malt is a very nice preparation, of the consistence of a thin syrup and of specific gravity 1.2675 at 13°C. It has good diastatic power, being capable of converting 80 per cent. of its weight of cooked starch in about three minutes. Their malt-extract and cod-liver oil is a pleasant-tasted and pourable preparation, in which the appearance of the oil is not observed, because, the makers tell us, it is "rather of the nature of a solution than an emulsion." It mixes readily with water, and from this mixture the oil separates in a finely emulsified state, showing that it is admirably suited for intestinal absorption.

WE had occasion some time ago to note that "Salipyrin," which is manufactured by Mr. Riedel, of Berlin, is obtainable now through Messrs. Allen & Hanburys. We may add that they are the sole agents in this country for the compound, which is patented here as well as in Germany.

PERRY & CO. (LIMITED), Birmingham and London, report a net profit of 19,533l. 14s. 6d. on the business of last year,

and they propose to pay a dividend, making for the year 12½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, and in addition a bonus of 5s. on each share. They add 2,500l. to the reserve fund, and carry forward 2,724l. 4s. 6d.

MESSRS. WILCOX & CO., of 239 Oxford Street, London, the wholesale agents for the carbolic smoke-ball, have shown us the results of their proposal to supply chemists with a stock of the article and a supply of dummies on payment, but with a guarantee to take back and pay for all stock remaining a twelve-month hence. The arrangement seems a very fair and advantageous one all round, especially in the case of an expensive article like the carbolic smoke-ball, and the orders received on these terms have been so numerous as to show that the proposal is satisfactory to a very large number of chemists.

MARRIAGES.

JEWELL—JEWELL.—On February 16, at St. Martin's Church, Camborne, by the Rev. Canon Chappell, M.A., John Ernest Jewell, of the firm of Heppell & Co., chemists, Haymarket, London, to Janie, second daughter of the late John Henry Jewell, of Thornley Villa, Camborne.

KEYS—BLEASDALE.—On February 10, at St. Paul's Church, York, by the Rev. T. J. Clarke, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Bleasdale, Mount Villas, York, to Robert James, son of the late Mr. Charles Keys, of Manchester.

WHYTE—SMITH.—At the Queen's Rooms, Aberdeen, on February 11, by the Rev. James Anderson Dyce, James Whyte, chemist, Rosemount Viaduct, to Maggie, daughter of James Smith, Goval Farm, New Machar.

DEATHS.

COWEN.—On January 27, William Cowen, chemist and druggist, Tinsley Road, Carbrook, near Sheffield. Aged 67.

DINGLEY.—On February 3, Richard Loxley Dingley, pharmaceutical chemist, Bridge Street, Evesham. Aged 69.

DURDEN.—On January 25, Henry Durden, chemist and druggist, Dorchester. Aged 63.

EDWARDS.—On February 3, William Edwards, chemist and druggist, Llangefni, Anglesey. Aged 78.

EVANS.—On January 27, Edward Evans, chemist and druggist, Llangollen, Denbighshire. Aged 56.

FOSTER.—On December 22, Henry Phillips Foster, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Newark-on-Trent. Aged 58.

HARRIS.—On January 24, John Harris, chemist and druggist, Beech Street, E.C. Aged 79.

KORTHALS.—Dr. W. Korthals, an eminent Dutch botanist, died at Haarlem, on February 7, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The deceased scientist rendered eminent services in investigating the flora of the Dutch Indies, and his collections and descriptions of plants from those colonies served as the basis to Blume and Miguel for their standard works on Indian botany. Dr. Korthals spent many years in the Dutch Indies in his capacity as a member of a Royal Commission on Natural History, appointed many years ago by King William I. of Holland.

KROHN.—Apotheker L. Monrad Krohn, one of the leading pharmacists in Bergen, Norway, died on February 4, after a short illness, at the age of seventy years.

MANNING.—On February 2, at Wells, Somerset, Richard Jones Manning, pharmaceutical chemist.

MARSHALL.—On February 16, Mr. George T. Marshall, chemist and druggist, Morpeth.

PLACE.—On January 8, John Place, chemist and druggist, Green Street, Cambridge. Aged 45.

SHONE.—On January 23, Owen Ellis Shone, chemist and druggist, Moreton Street West, S.W. Aged 39.

STEVENS.—On January 27, Felix Stevens, chemist and druggist, Judd Street, W.C. Aged 54.

STRANGE.—On January 29, William Bond Strange, chemist and druggist, Kingswood Hill, Gloucestershire. Aged 70.

WILLIAMSON.—On January 31, John Williamson, chemist and druggist, Newlands, Darlington. Aged 70.

THE SYPHON-TUBE FOR STOMACH-WASHING.

IN the February number of the *Practitioner* there is an article by D. Harvey Attfield, M.A., M.B. (Cantab.), on "The Treatment of Chronic Gastric Affections by Washing out the Stomach." The writer shows that the operation has been adopted by a number of the leading practitioners in Germany with considerable—sometimes, indeed, with brilliant—success; but in England the stomach-pump, or siphon-tube, has, until the last few years, been reserved almost entirely for cases of poisoning, or similar emergencies. The cases most benefited by the use of the siphon-tube are those in which, from any cause, the food is retained in the stomach too long for natural digestion to occur without abnormal fermentation. Mr. Attfield thus describes the instrument and the operation:—

The necessary apparatus consists of an elastic covered silk "stomach-tube," of half-inch external diameter and about 30 inches in length. Slipped over the open end of this is a piece of ordinary red rubber tubing about 40 inches long, attached to the extremity of which is a vulcanite funnel. After considerable experience I find that the silk tubes for introduction into the stomach have advantages over others made of indiarubber, inasmuch as their surface is very much smoother than rubber, and they retain their smoothness for a longer time; and also because for the same external diameter and firmness they have a much larger lumen. In joining the pair of tubes by simply slipping the rubber tube over the end of the silk one, we do away with the connecting joint of glass commonly employed with the pair of rubber tubes. This, by the way, should never be employed, for the following reason. I have stated already that a vulcanite funnel should be used and not a glass one, because of the liability of the glass funnel to fracture when warm water is poured over it, thus allowing fragments of glass to be washed into the stomach, an accident to be carefully avoided. For the same reason the connection between the two tubes should not be of glass. If a pair of rubber tubes be used, a joint of vulcanite tubing should be employed.

A considerable quantity of warm water should be at hand, not less than seven or eight pints if a thorough lavage be desired, and preferably soft (when this can be obtained), pure and bright. Warm hard water is frequently so turbid from the presence of suspended chalk as to prevent us from ascertaining when the water introduced returns clear, and therefore when the stomach is completely washed. Its temperature should be about 100° F.

The patient may sit in an ordinary chair with some suitable receptacle in front of him to hold the washings, a plain enamelled iron pail being most convenient.

The silk stomach-tube must now be lubricated. Various lubricants have been tried; sweet oil, glycerine, vaseline, milk, cream, butter, and the like. They all answer fairly well, but seem to me frequently to increase the secretion of saliva to a very disagreeable extent, and thus occasionally cause some discomfort and embarrassment to the respiration while the tube is in the oesophagus. If one can prevail on the patient to use his own saliva it is the very best lubricant, because it is the most natural, and it is always at hand.

The tube, well lubricated, and with a slight downward curve imparted to it, should be passed into the pharynx quite in the middle line. About this stage of the operation there is not unfrequently some slight contraction of the parts, preventing the further passage of the tube. This, however, is easily overcome if the patient be directed to perform the act of swallowing, when the tube readily passes into and down the oesophagus.

About a pint or more of warm water is now introduced, and currents may even be set up in the stomach by depressing the funnel until nearly full and raising it until nearly empty, this being repeated several times. It is then lowered below the level of the patient's abdomen, and, siphon action taking place, the contents of the stomach are at once discharged. A fresh quantity of water must now be introduced into the raised funnel, and, if the patient stands it well, as much as 5 or 6 pints may be passed into and out of the stomach.

The object is accomplished when the last washings are quite clear, showing of course that the stomach is entirely freed of all retained and fermenting food-stuff.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

The London Markets.

British Alkali in the States.

The American market for heavy chemicals has been brisk lately, owing, says the *O. P. & D. Reporter*, to the equalisation of freight rates from New York with those of Boston, and the probability of an early advance in ocean freights. The first reason has caused the divergence of some trade from Boston to New York, and the second has influenced buyers to place larger orders for early forward shipment than they probably would have done otherwise. So far as caustic soda is concerned, the effect of the present conditions is likely to be transitory, and will not increase the figures representing the total volume of trade for the twelve months if the experiences of the past year are to be taken as a criterion. The statistics of exports of the heavy chemicals to the United States during 1891 are just to hand, and afford some interesting comparisons with those of the two preceding years. The shipments of bleaching powder are considerably larger than those of the previous year. On the other hand, the exports of caustic soda, sal soda, and salt cake show a decided falling off, which may be attributed in a large part to the increasing consumption of the domestic products.

The figures showing the shipments to the United States from England are as follows:—

Tons	1891	1890	1889
Soda ash	68,684	67,168	62,769
Bleach	49,303	45,781	42,608
Caustic soda	31,353	37,426	32,875
Sal soda	5,900	9,845	6,337
Salt cake	8,059	8,535	7,343

Kurrachee Castor-oil Again.

The *Wisto Hall* recently brought into Liverpool 540 cases of castor-oil from the port of Kurrachee. The oil was shipped by an English house there to an English firm in this country. On arrival the cases were subjected to the usual Customs examination, and found to be marked "Batoum oil," the tins having been originally shipped to the East filled with petroleum. The Customs insisted that the cases should have all marks obliterated, and the tins have a piece containing the objectionable words cut out, a plain piece of tin being afterwards soldered in. Remonstrance by the consignees was unavailing, and the Customs order had to be carried out at the consignees' expense. It is not, of course, the fault of the Customs officers that the Trade-marks Act is frequently made a nuisance to importers who have no thought of landing any goods under false pretences, or for illegitimate purposes; but such occurrences again demonstrate the oft-proved fact that meddling with the natural course of commerce should be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

Payment by Cheque in Germany.

A Government Bill has been laid before the Reichstag to legalise and regulate the system of payment by cheque

in Germany, with a view of superseding the system of small drafts still prevalent in that country. The Bill provides that a cheque, to be legal, must bear on its face a statement to the effect that it is issued as a cheque under the new Act, a request to pay a specified amount, and the signature of the drawer, together with the date and the place where the cheque is drawn. The person to whom the cheque is made payable must also be indicated. The cheque may not be "accepted" after the manner of a draft, and, if drawn in favour of a person residing in the place where it is drawn, must be presented for payment within five days of issue. Cheques cannot be cancelled or revoked. Claims for non-payment must be made within three months of the date if the cheque is payable in Europe, or within six months if payable outside Europe. The Bill, if passed, is intended to come into operation this year.

The Perfumery Drawback.

The negotiations between the perfumers and the Inland Revenue on the subject of an export-drawback have advanced another stage. On Monday a fairly-well-attended private meeting of the wholesale perfumers belonging to the Chamber of Commerce was held at Botolph House, to consider the results of an interview between Messrs. E. V. Barrett and Breidenbach and the Somerset House authorities. It appears that the latter, having taken cognisance of the opinion expressed by the last meeting of wholesale perfumers, have now definitely offered certain conditions as the basis of a drawback scheme, to include extracts, essences, dentifrices, toilet-waters, toilet-vinegars, hair-washes, brilliantines, and all articles of perfumery containing alcohol. Substantially the conditions offered are those asked for at the last meeting of the perfumers, but the minimum weight of a case is to be 42 lbs. gross. All samples taken for testing in the ordinary way are to be returned to the perfumer after use, but the samples which it shall be in the power of the authorities to take occasionally in addition to those examined at the time of export are not to be allowed for. A waste allowance of 4 per cent. per proof gallon, and also the compounder's allowance of 4d. per proof gallon, will be refunded upon all articles except hair-washes, eau-de-Cologne, Florida waters, dentifrices, lavender waters, and toilet-vinegars, upon which no waste allowance will be given. The meeting seemed well satisfied with the Somerset House offer, but adopted a resolution to the effect that as the waste allowance would probably be found insufficient, the Government should be again requested to consider whether they could not see their way to increase it. In all probability an official order establishing the drawback will be issued in a few days. It is also expected that the same facilities will be extended to exporters of culinary and flavouring essences.

ACID (CITRIC) may be had at 1s. 4d. per lb. on the spot, and is offering at 1s. 4½d. per lb. for forward delivery. A Messina correspondent writes to contradict our statement in our report of the 6th inst. that orders from Messina were received for concentrated juice that week at 21s. f.o.b.; he says that in the same week he was trying to sell at the parity of 18s. 15s., f.o.b., to the principal English makers and dealers without result.

ACID (TARTARIO).—Slow of sale at 12d. to 12½d. per lb., according to brand.

ANTIMONY.—A fair amount of business is said to have taken place a few days ago in crude Japanese antimony on the spot at 27s. a ton.

ARROWROOT.—A large quantity (nearly 1,300 bags) of new St. Vincent arrowroot was offered at auction to-day, and with the exception of a few lots, sold with excellent competition at higher prices; medium to fair 3d. to 3½d., good 3½d. to 4d. per lb.

CALABAR BEANS still continue to sell at 3d. per lb. in Liverpool.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The market is very quiet. There is no change in the price of English, but German offers at 1s. 5½d. per lb.; perhaps an offer of 1s. 5½d. per lb. would not be declined.

CARDAMOMS.—The shipments from Ceylon during the present year have been very small. From January 1 to 25

they were 6,842 lbs., against 21,431 lbs., 29,943 lbs., and 12,184 lbs. in the three preceding corresponding periods.

CASTORUM.—A new consignment of 348 lbs. NW castor oil was disposed of by auction to-day. It was very well competed for, and realised from 66s. to 66s. 6d. per lb. for good firsts, 60s. to 61s. per lb. for seconds, and from 50s. upwards for pickings. These figures show no change compared with the prices paid at the December auctions.

CINCHONA.—The exports of cinchona from Ceylon in the periods between January 1 and 25 were:—In 1892, 204,286 lbs.; in 1891, 293,301 lbs.; in 1890, 222,941 lbs.; in 1889, 350,446 lbs.

CLOVES.—Cheaper; a parcel of 300 bales Zanzibar sold without reserve yesterday at 3d. to 3½d. for fair quality for delivery, 3½d. has been paid for March-April, and 3½d. for May-June.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Slow of sale; best white French crystals may be had at 91s. 6d. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—The holders of *Malta* seed still ask high prices, their quotations being from 36s. to 38s. per cwt. for old, and 42s. per cwt. for fine new seed. There is hardly any business at these quotations, however.

GALLS (CHINA).—At the public auctions this week 57 cases of fair bold quality, but rather dusty, were offered without reserve, and sold at 44s. to 45s. per cwt.; a few lots of Japanese galls were bought in at 56s. per cwt.

GALLS (TURKEY).—A quiet market, without orders of importance either for home or export trade. For good blue Bassorah galls 75s. per cwt. is still the nominal quotation.

GAMBIER.—The market for block gambier rules quiet, with lower prices than last week; February-April steamer shipment having been sold at 20s. per cwt. Early this week old landed block gambier sold at 20s. 4½d. per cwt.

GINGER.—*Jamaica* in small supply at the auctions and only a few barrels were sold at 57s. 6d. for good common. *Cochin* is also in small supply and remains firm, holders keeping their stock mostly above present market value. *Cantings* sold at 32s. 6d., and *Cant* ginger at 59s. to 60s. per cwt. The last available parcel of 100 bags of African ginger is said to have been sold in Liverpool yesterday at 32s., and the market is now cleared of this quality.

GUINEA GRAINS.—A sale of 22 bags is reported from Liverpool at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—In East Indian gums *Kurachee Amrad* is rather scarce, and for fair quality from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. could be obtained. *Ghatti* is dull of sale, especially for common qualities, most of which are held above market value; for fine pale *Ghatti*, 50s. to 55s. per cwt. is said to have been paid. Sales of pale *Canvapore Amrad* are reported at 36s. to 40s., and of fair red *Amrad* at 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. Holders of scented *Bombay* gums would accept less money, but they cannot find buyers.

INDIGO.—Reports from Calcutta, dated January 27, state that the market remains very firm for all descriptions, and that the public sales for the season have terminated.

NUX VOMICA.—The arrivals during the last three days are over 1,000 bags.

OIL (CASTOR).—Calcutta reports, dated January 27, mention that a large quantity of oil has been sold for shipment to England and the colonies; but that the market closed with much less business, dealers and oil-crushers both being very firm on account of continued unfavourable reports of the growing crops. Stocks are small, and so is the production of oil. Quotations for seed are much higher.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Our market becomes weaker every day, and if the anxiety of agents here may be taken as a criterion, the fishing prospects must be excellent. Best new non-congealing Norwegian oil may be had at 67s. 6d. landed, or at 66s. c.i.f. terms. Our Norway correspondent writes under date of February 5:—"The demand for cod-liver oil has continued very poor, and prices have declined somewhat, in spite of the small stocks; but this is only natural seeing the shore fisheries in the neighbourhood of Tromsøe since the new year have been carried on with great success, and most of the raw material having been turned into medicinal

cod-liver oil, the small stocks of 1891 oil have been augmented by some 800 barrels of good new oil, much of which has already been sold at 75 to 70 marks c.i.f. Hamburg, and 75s. to 72s. 6d. c.i.f. United Kingdom, east coast. The shore fisheries round about Tromsøe have within recent years developed into some importance, not because of the quantity of oil produced, which is very insignificant compared with Lofoten and Finmarken, but because new season's oil may now be had from Tromsøe about a month earlier than any Lofoten oil. The Lofoten fishing has also commenced, but so far without success. The livers are unusually lean, and no medicinal cod-liver oil has been produced yet in that district."

OPIUM.—The market is dull with a lower tendency, although very little business is being done. Soft shipping opium is still held for 9s. to 10s. per lb., but druggists' sorts up to 8s. 6d., seconds at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. Some sales of Persian opium at about 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot are reported. Says our Smyrna correspondent, writing on February 6:—"The opening week of February has been signalised by a rather more active market, on account of the reduced prices now ruling. The sales amount to about 40 cases at the following quotations:—New Karahissar, 7s. 9d.; new current, 7s. 8d.; new Yerli talequale, 7s. 7d.; new current, 6s. 11½d.; new Karahissar, 7s. 3d.; old selected, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d. per lb., all f.o.b. The arrivals to date amount to 3,080 baskets, against 1,502 at the same time last year. The crops in general are progressing favourably, and will give good results, provided we have our usual spring rains in March and April."

OPIUM SALTS.—*Morphia* is quiet at 3s. 7d. per oz. for powder. *Codeia* somewhat easier; 14s. 6d. per oz. would now be accepted.

PATCHOULY-LEAVES.—There has been another arrival of fourteen bags from Akassa, West Coast of Africa (per *Teneriffe*), this week.

PEPPER.—*Black pepper* is again lower, about 425 bags Zanzibar being disposed of without reserve at 3½d. to 3½d. for grey, to 3½d. for good fair. *White pepper* also dull and still tending easier; 40 bags sold at auction at 5½d. without reserve; Penang realised 4½d. to 4½d. for dull to good fair.

PIMENTO.—Slow of sale, with little animation; of 429 bags offered only 160 sold at 2½d. to 3d. for common to fair.

POTASH SALTS are firm. *Bichromate* at 3½d.; *Chlorate* at 5½d. to 6d.; *Yellow prussiate* at 10½d. for foreign, and 10½d. for English brands.

QUICKSILVER.—There has been a distinct recovery this week, and to-day both importers and second-hand holders are level at 7l. per bottle, while a rise is said to be in contemplation.

QUININE.—Quite flat and easier. Second-hand German bulk is hawked about at 9½d. per oz. on the spot. At the Amsterdam bark sales in January last 17,856 kilos. sulphate of quinine were offered, against 7,559 kilos. in the January auction of 1891. In the February sale of this year 18,195 kilos. were offered, against 9,319 kilos. in February, 1891. The total amount of quinine in the bark offered in Amsterdam during the first two months of this year exceeds considerably the total offerings during the first four months of 1891.

SALICINE rather easier. There are sellers at 7s. 6d. to-day, and perhaps they would be amenable to a bargain.

SENEGA still creeping up. On the spot 1s. 8d. per lb. has been paid for good bright root. The New York parity is higher.

SHELLAC.—The London market last week closed very quietly and without business on the spot; for delivery the market was also inactive, but rather steady, and the sales included TN orange at 87s. for February, and 88s. for March. Under the influence of more favourable reports with regard to the shipments from Calcutta, the market became steadier this week. At auction 1,084 cases were offered, of which 733 sold at an advance of about 1s. per cwt. for second orange; button and garnet lac were neglected. The following prices were paid: orange (ASSL), rather ordinary

block, 85s. to 87s., without reserve; second orange, worked, reddish to fair and bright, 87s. to 88s.; unworked bright but blocky to good ditto, 87s. to 90s.; ordinary to fair red, 85s. to 86s.; common livery and partly cakey, 84s. to 85s. In the delivery market some little business was reported at 89s. for April, and 90s. for May TN. For arrival TN orange, February-April shipment, is still quoted at 88s., c.i.f. terms, from Calcutta.

SODA SALTS.—Ash is quoted at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per degree landed; crystals may be had at 63s. ex-ship; the Tyne price is now 57s. 6d. net cash; this article shows a decline. Bicarbonate is quoted at 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s.; Caustic soda at 10l. 10s. for white 70 per cent. to 9l. 15s. for 60 per cent.; Nitrate, according to quality, 9l. 10s. to 9l. 15.

SOY.—Fair China soy continues to sell in a small way at 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, according to quality, is quoted at 14l. 5s. to 15l. 10s.

TURMERIC.—Of about 100 bags China root offered at the shellac sales on Tuesday, 18 sold at 22s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary bulbs; small, lean, bright finger was bought in at 28s. per cwt.—At the spice sales to-day 14 barrels Dominica green turmeric sold at 7s. per cwt. The arrivals have been somewhat large lately.

Thursday's Market News.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., February 18.

THE week has been a very quiet one in the drug trade, and most of the smaller articles for which a demand has sprung up since the beginning of this year are receding to something like their former positions. To-day's drug auctions were very heavy, and were not finished until a late hour; on the whole they terminated satisfactorily as regards the proportion of goods sold, although only one article—namely, ipecacuanha—was the object of any special interest; it advanced about 2d. per lb. Among other changes the following are the principal: gum kino is again looking up, and becoming very scarce; gum myrrh sells at full prices; banchu-leaves, notwithstanding the more liberal arrivals, maintain their price; Cape aloes, if anything, are a trifle dearer. No more Socotrine aloes of the fine quality offered at the last auctions were shown, but some fair Zanzibars brought steady rates. Vanilla, although in abundant supply, shows an improvement on its late position. Dragon's-blood is firm and strongly competed for. Senega-root has also advanced. From America a great scarcity in coca-leaves is reported, the South American markets being said to be practically bare; cocaine may further advance in consequence. Raw camphor is rather higher; jaborandi-leaves are reported in good demand from the States; caraway-seed is slightly dearer, and anise remains firm; fenugreek also keeps steady, and none is coming in from Egypt. Cardamoms were, on the whole, rather easier to-day; so was Sumatra benzoin. The opium market is dull and tending lower; codeia has fallen somewhat in price; castor oil, though reported strong from India and from Liverpool, suffered a decline of about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. at to-day's sales; cod-liver oil is falling in value. The recent advance in rhubarb has also collapsed. Among the special influenza articles salicin is falling again in price, and encalyptus seems to have no staying power left whatever. Turning to chemicals we find an advance in the price of chlorate of potash and a decline in that of soda crystals; tartaric acid if anything is easier, cream of tartar is lower, and flowers of sulphur have declined; quinine is very sick. Antimony and its preparations are falling, but quicksilver shows some slight recovery. Among outside articles the principal changes are in spermaceti and shellac, which are slightly higher, and East Indian gum arabics, some varieties of which are offering at lower rates. In Niger gum a large business has been done. Spices are mostly lower, nutmegs, mace, black and white pepper, and cloves being all obtainable for less money than last week; ginger and turmeric keep steady, quillaia is somewhat easier, cotton-seed oil has advanced, petroleum and gambier are lower.

Vanilla at the Drug Sales.

In accordance with a rule made some years ago, vanilla is sold separately before the drug sales whenever the quantity to be auctioned exceeds 200 tins. For some months that contingency has occurred at almost every drug sale, and the consequence is that the druggists (most of whom take no special interest in vanilla) have to wait until midday at least before the goods in which they are particularly concerned are reached. To-day the drug sales proper did not commence until about 12.30. Later on Mr. Blinham called attention to the annoyance caused to the drug trade by this system. He asked that the vanilla sales should in future commence punctually at 10.30, and that the article should be sold by lots of two or three tins, instead of by one tin at the time. Mr. Figgis substantially agreed with the suggestion, but thought that the vanilla sales would soon become less heavy by the natural process of exhaustion of the crop.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Exceedingly dull of sale, and not quotable at more than 12d. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., according to brand.

ALOES.—Cape aloes were in fair supply to-day, and the 67 cases offered were mostly sold at unchanged prices, 19s. 6d. for good bright hard (one lot at 20s.), 18s. to 19s. for fair drossy mixed, and down to 15s. 6d. per cwt. for common quality. Curaçao aloes in fair supply, but nothing of fine quality was offered. Of 324 boxes the greater part was sold at 16s. to 21s. per cwt. for fair brown liver, and from 15s. 6d. down to 5s. for fair Capey to common slatey. About 20 cases Zanzibar aloes in skins found buyers at fair prices—good hard bright of fair flavour at 92s. 6d. to 100s., common to fair at 37s. 6d. to 75s. per cwt.

ANNATTO.—Eleven bags bright seed from Ceylon sold at 2d. to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., and a large quantity of dull annatto seed realised from 1d. to 2d.

ANTIMONY.—Regulus is lower, and offers at 42l. to 43l. per ton.

ARAROBA.—Thirty-six cases (72 lbs. gross) were offered to-day "without reserve, and with all faults." Part of this supply sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—Five casks from Pará, very thin balsam, pale yellow to orange colored, were bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb.; for 13 cases of two tins each genuine but brown and cloudy balsam from Savanilla no suitable bids were made, and it was bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BALSAM (TOLU).—Held for 1s. 2d. per lb., an offer of 1d. less being refused to-day.

BUCHU.—Twenty-nine bales of recent import were offered to-day and all sold with strong competition at high prices, round leaves fine bright green, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; rather paler and more stalky ditto, from 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

CALABAR BEANS.—Five bags shown to-day are held for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., but the highest bids were 3d. only.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is reported firmer, and it is said that an offer of 122s. 6d. c.i.f. terms was recently refused for Japan camphor, near at hand.

CANTHARIDES.—Two cases wormy Chinese cantharides sold without reserve to-day at 10d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—About 150 bags, partly held by second-hand owners, were offered to-day, and the smaller part sold at irregular rates, the better kinds being generally cheaper, and ordinary cardamoms unchanged in price. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore: medium to bold bright, pale, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.; long and pale mixed, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; small to medium yellow, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; medium to bold but specky and brownish mixed, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d.; small and dull, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. Malabar character long and round mixed medium yellow, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; fair small grey, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; ordinary shelly and light, 1s. to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Seeds are cheaper, and sold at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

CASCARILLA.—Thirty-four bales were partly sold, dusty brown twigs bringing 25s., while for another lot, not quite so good, 22s. 6d. was refused.

CHAMOMILES.—There is some business doing this week, and up to 90s. has been paid, it is said, for best Belgian flowers on the spot.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—The market has advanced, and an offer of 5*3*d. per lb. f.o.b. Liverpool has been refused. In London 5*7*d. per lb. has been paid, and 6d. per lb. is now required. The Union are not willing to fill orders at the rates recently current. Distant delivery is quoted at 5*3*d., f.o.b. Liverpool.

CREAM OF TARTAR is offering at lower prices to-day—90s. 6d. to 91s. for best white French crystals.

CUBEBS.—Fair but rather stalky mixed genuine berries still sell privately at 8*1*s. 10*s*., and that price was asked for one or two lots shown at to-day's auctions. Another parcel of 23 bags rather mixed berries but very slightly stalky is held for 8*1*s., an offer of 7*1*s. 15*s*. being refused.

CUTTLEFISH.—Eleven cases bright medium to bold size sold at 2*1*d. to 2*1**1*d. per lb. to-day, which is cheap.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD continues to sell, with good competition, at full prices. Six cases offered without reserve sold at 7*1*s. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 8*1*s. for fine bright soft seedy lump, and at 7*1*s. 15*s*. for somewhat less desirable quality. A case of Socotrine drops, good colour, brought 5*7*s. 15*s*., and 3 cases bold dull Singapore lump 6*1*s. 15*s*. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Dull of sale, and tending easier; 2 bags Spanish, somewhat wormy, sold at 2*s*. 4*d*. per lb. to-day; other lots were bought in at from 2*s*. 8*d*. up to 3*s*. 2*d*. per lb. nominally. The following table of the total imports of ergot into the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30, compiled from the official reports of the Treasury Department, is given in the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* :—

Year	£	Year	£
1873	45,437	1882	128,114
1874	31,304	1883	87,214
1875	60,620	1884	117,056
1876	42,599	1885	93,429
1877	75,550	1886	88,070
1878	63,804	1887	139,578
1879	81,503	1888	74,048
1880	128,071	1889	102,275
1881	137,618	1890	100,857

The statistics for 1891, says our contemporary, have not yet been completed, but the official figures show that the importations into the port of New York alone for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, amounted to 88,000 lbs., while the importations for the six months ending December 31 are officially given as about 40,000 lbs. The importations during this period generally embrace some three-fourths of the crop for the season, particularly when, as was the case last fall, high prices were being paid here. A comparison of the total imports of the United States with those at this port during the periods in which the figures on both are available, shows that about 90 per cent. of the total importation to this country comes to the port of New York, and in this way a fair estimate can be made of the total from the figures given.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.—Two cases East Indian, in bundles of usual fair quality, were bought at 9*d*. per lb.

GALLS (TURKEY).—Twenty-two bags blue Bussorah were bought in to-day at 7*7*s. 6*d*., which is above the value; and 75 bags small Morea galls met with no response at a suggestion of 26*s*. per cwt.

GAMBoge still sells at good prices; a fair quantity, amounting to 25 packages, was announced for sale to-day, but part of it was not actually offered; 14*l*. was paid for good bright pipe, rather broken, mixed with some fair cakey.

GENTIAN.—Slow of sale and cheaper, 14*s*. 6*d*. being accepted for six bales in auction to-day.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—Five cases were all sold at high prices, good pale detached drop and siftings partly blocky mixed brought 79*s*., pale almond block mixed with seed and drossy, 60*s*.; small blocky seedy siftings, 37*s*. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—A large business, amounting, it is said, to about 1,000 packages, is reported in Niger gum recently landed in Liverpool; the price at which the sales have been made run from 40*s*. to 70*s*. per cwt. At to-day's sales a new

shipment of Cape gum was offered and is held for high prices, fair small to medium soft drop, 6*l*. to 6*l*. 10*s*.; rather dusty and brownish, 5*l*. 10*s*. per cwt.

GUM BENZOIN.—Siam gum is held for high prices, one case of fine pale detached almonds being bought in at 28*l*. per cwt., while another parcel is held at 10*l*. 10*s*. for fair brown block, and 80*s*. for common brown siftings in block. Of about 125 cases *Sumatra* gum nearly three-fourths sold at a decline of from 5*s*. to 10*s*. per cwt.; fine seconds, good flavour, small to medium white almonds, fairly well packed, 7*l*. 5*s*.; fair to good seconds, almondly centres, rather false packed borders, from 6*l*. to 6*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; ordinary seconds, with little almonds, 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Sixteen cases fair almondly glassy *Penang* sold at 65*s*. per cwt.; and 30 cases *Palembang* were disposed of without reserve at from 19*s*. to 20*s*. 6*d*. common quality.

GUM GUAIACUM.—For fair to good bright almondly block, 1*s*. 11*d*. to 2*s*. per lb. is paid.

GUM KINO is again exceedingly scarce, and for one case which was shown to-day 75*s*. per cwt. is asked.

GUM MYRRH remains firm, and in rather strong demand. Thirty packages offered to-day were nearly all sold; fair picked at 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 5*l*. 10*s*.; clean bold chips at 82*s*. 6*d*.; small siftings, 66*s*.; pickings at from 39*s*. to 42*s*.; for fair Aden sorts 72*s*. 6*d*. was refused. Four cases very good pale Manilla brought 41*s*. per cwt.

HONEY.—Unaltered in value, and very little of any interest was offered to-day. Sixty-nine tins *Californian* honey (salvage) liquid, mixed colours, were partly sold at 31*s*. per cwt.; another lot, also mixed colours, half candied, offered without reserve, brought 27*s*. to 28*s*.

IPECACUANHA.—In strong demand at an advance of about 2*d*. per lb. Of 67 packages *Rio* 53 sold to-day as follows:—Sound root, thin and woody to good stout fleshy, from 7*s*. 8*d*. to 8*s*. 3*d*.; a few fine serons, 8*s*. 5*d*. to 8*s*. 6*d*.; first-class damages, ordinary thin to fine, 7*s*. 9*d*. to 8*s*. 2*d*.; somewhat damaged parcels from 7*s*. 10*d*. to 8*s*. 7*d*. per lb. Some *Carthagena* root is still offered in the second-hand at 6*s*. 3*d*. to 7*s*. per lb., according to quality.

JABORANDI-LEAVES.—From New York a very strong market is reported. About 3,000 lbs. it is said, have just been sold to Hamburg at the rate of 8*d*. per lb., c.i.f.

JALAP.—For 4 bales good sound *Vera Cruz*, pale but very small, 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb. is asked.

KAMALA.—A bid of 7*3*d. was refused for 3 cases of good quality from Bombay.

KOLA.—A parcel of 72 bags, supposed to be warehoused in London, was offered to-day, but no samples were shown, and it was bought in at 6*d*. per lb. nominally; fair dried kola sold at 4*d*. to 5*d*.; small chips at 1*3*_{4d. per lb.}

MUSK.—Several good lots were offered to-day, but there was no demand at all and not one lot was sold; for small to bold pods good thin, blue skin fairly dry, 72*s*. was asked, and it was said that afterwards part of this parcel sold privately; for third pile *Tonguin* pods good thin blue skin but adulterated, 43*s*. was refused.

MUSK-SEED.—5*d*. per lb. was paid for a case of good quality from Dominica.

NUX VOMICA.—Rather dull of sale, and somewhat easier. Sixty packages were shown, and the bulk of this was bought in at 11*s*. for slightly damaged fair grey seed from Colombo; some ordinary brownish seed from Coconada sold at 8*s*. 9*d*. per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR).—Considerable quantities were sold to-day, with the result that prices declined fully $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. per lb. Of first *Calcutta* 309 cases sold at from 3*1*_{2*d*. to 3*3*_{4d. for good, and from 2*2*₁*d*. to 3*d*. for rather mixed quality.}}

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star-anise* oil sold to-day at 3*s*. 10*d*. per lb., which is slightly lower. For Fisher's *Patchouli* oil 1*s*. 2*d*. per oz. is asked, and 4*1*_{2*d*. was paid for fair pale *Nutmeg* oil from *Penang*; 30 cases *Cochin* oil of *Lemon-grass* were bought in at $\frac{9}{10}$ *d*. per oz.}

OIL (EUCALYPTUS) is quite dull of sale, and the nominal quotation for good Australian brands is 5*s*. per lb., but there are no buyers at that: it is said that some good French oil

sold this week on the spot at 3s. 8d. per lb. At auction several parcels were offered, but only one lot of two cases from Adelaide was reached before we went to press. It contained a colourless oil. "What is it worth?" asked the broker, the question being received in profound silence. He then suggested 6s., next dropped to 5s., but no one seemed to care about buying. At last some one bid 2s. 6d., and another followed with a bid of 2s. 9d., which was the highest obtainable. The parcel was bought in at 6s. per lb.

OPPIUM.—For two cases Persian opium in bales offered at to-day's sales and said to contain 12·30 to 12·10 per cent. of morphia respectively, 8s. per lb. is asked.

ORRIS-ROOT.—Two casks Italian orris, of good quality, but rather small and yellow, sold to-day without reserve at 95s. per cwt.

QUASSIA.—8l. per ton is asked for good bright chips from St. Kitts.

QUICKSILVER still remains at 7l. from the importers. Sales of second-hand were made to-day at 6l. 19s.

RHUBARB.—In large supply, but all recent improvement seems to have gone out of the market, and the comparatively small quantity sold brought decidedly lower prices. *Shensi* small fair coat, three-fourths grey, one-fourth dark, 1s. 6d.; round medium to bold fair coat, half dark and half grey, 1s. 4d.; dull horny coat and round, 1s. 2d.; small to medium flat, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; bold round and flat, half grey, half dark fracture, partly horny, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; rough pickings, 11d. per lb. *High-dried* medium fair coat, three-fourths pinky fracture, 1s. 5d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Fifteen packages grey Jamaica sold at steady prices—sound at 1s. 3d., damaged at 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. For 14 packages damaged Lima-Jamaica from 10d. to 12d. per lb. was paid, and 36 bales spurious Guayaquil were bought in, with the exception of 11 bales damaged root, which sold at 11½d. per lb.

SENNA.—*Tinnevelly* in rather small supply, most of the lots being second-hand; ¾d. to 2½d. was paid for very common to medium greenish leaf, and 5½d. to 6½d. for fair to good bold greenish. Alexandrian siftings are held for 3d. per lb.

SODA CRYSTALS.—The prices are kept at the recent reductions, the union quotations being 62s. 6d. ex ship, and 57s. 6d. f.o.b. Tyne, while London holders offer at 64s. per ton.

SULPHUR.—Flowers are lower in price, and may be had at 8s. 3d. for foreign make; roll is offered at 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10½d.; Tyne quotes 130s. f.o.b., and best thirds are offered at 104s. f.o.b.

TEA.—Congon: a few very low Kaisows offered in sale this week made 4½d. per lb. Far better Ceylons and Indians can be bought at 5d. per lb., and if any quantity of similar Congon is brought forward, we should soon see a drop of 1d. per lb. Some very cheap scented capers have again been sold at from 8d. to 9½d. Assams are very flat for all lower grades, and a large quantity of tea has been "taken out" of sale for want of either a reasonable bid or any bid at all. No one wants common tea at the moment, and as all the dealers hold heavy stocks they cannot go on buying indefinitely, in spite of the wonderful value to be had at the present time. Ceylons are equally dull; and leaf teas, from 5d. to 5½d., which we have often seen selling at 8d. to 9d. per lb., ought to attract the speculator, even if they do not find a demand from the trade.

TURMERIC.—Fifty bags Madras bright finger and baulp mixed rather wormy are held for 34s., and for 35 bags bright China finger 26s. is asked.

VANILLA.—A large supply sold at steady rates, with an advance of from 6d. to 1s. on long beans.

WAX (BEE'S).—Very firm, good bright Madagascar at 6l. 5s. 6d.; dark to fair red Jamaica at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 5s. per cwt.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ARSENIC.—12l. 10s. powder; 23l. lmp.

CHILLIES.—Notwithstanding large arrivals, *Sierra Leone* are firmly held—40s. to 45s. for finest.

GINGER.—One hundred bags *African* have been sold at 32s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—There has been a very brisk demand for *Niger* gum. About 900 bags have changed hands during the past few days at prices ranging from 40s. to 70s.

HONEY.—More demand for the lower grades of *Chilian*, and the market cleared of pile 2. Values range from 27s. 6d. for pile 3 to 42s. 6d. for finest pile 10. *Californian* firm and unchanged.

IPPECACUANHA.—A fresh parcel of *Carthagena* will be offered at auction on Friday.

IRISH MOSS.—More business doing; 22s. 6d. paid for good medium.

KOLA NUTS.—More business doing—market practically cleared of cheap lots, at 1½d. to 2d.

OIL (CASTOR).—Firmer in consequence of stronger reports regarding the crop of seed. 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. asked for good second *Calcutta*, and 2½d. second pressure *French*. 2½d. per lb. for first pressure.

QUILLAIA.—Easier. There have been sales at 29l. 10s. for good, and at 27l. for rough quality.

SPERMACETI.—Firmer, at 1s. 6d. per lb. for American refined.

TURMERIC.—There has been a large arrival of *Bomhay* bulbs, for which 14s. per cwt. is asked.

WAX (BEE'S).—Sales of *African*, 5l. to 6l. 10s. *Chilian* firm and unchanged.

MR. ALEXANDER BOEHRINGER, one of the chief actors in the short quinine-combination drama of about nine years ago, and who has since been heard of in various quarters of the globe, has lately emerged from Mexico, whither he had gone for the somewhat indefinite purpose of "developing the resources of the country." He is now reported to have dissolved his recent partnership and to have gone to Europe, after stopping for a short time in New York.

A SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT WORKER, named Charles Snow, died last Christmas Day, choked by the terrible London fog of a day or two previously. He has left a widow and six children, and a number of his fellow-workers have formed themselves into a committee to do something for the benefit of these survivors of an esteemed comrade. They have made arrangements with the proprietors of the Mohawk Minstrels to take a ticket-benefit at the Agricnltral Hall on the evenings of February 29, March 1, 2, 3, and 4, and, as tickets only will avail the cause, they ask any friend willing to help to please communicate with Hon. Sec., Snow Benefit Fund, Committee Room, Raglan Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

THE CHAMPION TOOTH-EXTRACTOR.—The champion tooth-drawer of the world is said to be a monk, Fra Orsenio, of Rome, who operates by the Japanese method—that is, with the simple instruments provided for him by Nature in the shape of his thumb and forefinger. His extractions average 100 a day, but there are days (perhaps when an east wind is blowing) when the number does not fall far short of 400. The good brother seems to be as proud of these dental trophies as an Indian brave of his scalps. He has two boxes containing thousands of more or less dilapidated teeth from which he has delivered his patients; these are kept open in his operating-room, doubtless *pour encourager les autres*. There seems to be some doubt as to who has the honour of having extracted the largest number of teeth at one sitting. An American dentist, Dr. Thomas Snel, is said to have relieved a gentleman of 27 in five minutes, but a Plymouth doctor seems to have broken the record by extracting 31 at one fell swoop. He would, doubtless, have given an epic completeness to his work by drawing the thirty-second, but, unfortunately, Nature had been beforehand with him.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Cinchona Outlook.

SIR.—Some years ago, when I tried to get the planters to limit their output of bark, and form a union for doing so, I predicted, unless this were done, a fall of the unit to non-paying prices, even for fair bark. My advice was not followed, and the fall has taken place. At the present unit no estates can pay unless they produce bark analysing 5 per cent. This, you will say, is contradicted by the very large amount of bark put on the market analysing much less than 5 per cent.; but in many of these cases the bark had been taken off the trees some time ago and stored, or it was taken in the hope of a unit rise in the near future, while in many instances it cannot have paid to take it off, but must positively have caused a considerable loss. And this you will readily see when I tell you that it costs almost 2d. per lb. to put bark into the market both from India and Ceylon, and probably more from Java.

But bark is not taken per acre in large quantities. I do not suppose that, giving the trees an occasional rest, the production averages more than 300 lbs. per acre. Well, let us take an estate of, say, 200 acres—it would not produce more than 60,000 lbs.; and, supposing the average analysis of Indian and Ceylon bark to be 3 per cent., this bark would be worth, and has been worth for eleven months, not more than 195,000 pennies; and, deducting from this 105,000 pennies (cost of putting in the market), we get a profit of only 375l., which will, under favorable conditions, pay for the np-keep of the estate, but will not pay the proprietor any interest, or, if he be manager as well, keep the wolf from his door. How much less can it do so in the cases where the unit does not average 3 per cent.? And that the latter must be the case, to a large extent, even in Java, is evident. For, although the average there is 4½ per cent., yet, as the Java shipments include a large amount of bark containing up to 10 per cent. of quinine, there must be a corresponding amount from the 4½ per cent. down to 1 per cent., and that this is the case can be seen from any of the sale-lists of Amsterdam.

Now, wherever, in planting operations, the crop upon an estate does not pay interest on capital, that crop is changed for another; and this has been the actual and inevitable result with cinchona in India and Ceylon. Whether it has also been the case in Java, we cannot tell. Perhaps their good bark has enabled them to keep up their bad bark as well; but this is not likely to have been so in every case, and one big company, at any rate, is already reported to have stopped work. It is certain that both in Ceylon and the Wynaad thousands of acres of cinchona have been replaced by tea and coffee, and the process of uprooting, begun for financial reasons, has been urged onward by the widespread supervening of disease.

It is only lately that I went through four of the planting-districts of Ceylon myself, and I saw hardly a stick of cinchona left, and, when I did see it, it was mostly in a bad way from disease. I was also assured that, if Ceylon uprooted every tree, it would perhaps crop 3,000,000 lbs., and then have finished entirely. It is, of course, impossible to tell how much bark already cropped may be stored in the island, but I fancy these stores have, during the last few years, been greatly lessened, as the planters will have required

every penny they could lay hands on to develop their tea-estates. In any case, I believe that Ceylon and India will both again decrease their shipments during the present year. Java will probably not decrease; but, considering the large quantities of root-hark it has sent, I do not think it will increase either—in fact, it is generally supposed that it has reached its highest limit of export.

And it has lately been shown that the decrease in shipments from Ceylon is beginning to be felt in the market. The last sale at Amsterdam was as heavy as that which, in the beginning of 1891, depressed the unit by a halfpenny. Yet, after that last sale, not only has the unit not been depressed, but it has slightly rallied.

What I prophesied, then, has come about. Quinine has been forced so low that it can hardly pay the manufacturer to produce it, while it certainly does not pay the average planter to grow bark, and the broker and merchant make little enough by their trouble in selling it. It is, therefore, a state of things which can give pleasure to nobody. Nor do I think the public benefits much, for I myself, in May last, paid a London retail pharmacist 5s. for an ounce of Howards' taken from bulk. That, however, cannot be helped. Chemists have expensive establishments to keep up, and as long as we prefer them to the stores—because we know that, in dealing with a chemist, we are sure of our article—we must pay the piper.

However, I do not think these low prices are warranted by facts. The bark-producing area has diminished enormously, and the flooding of the market will not, and cannot, be kept up. At the same time, I believe I am not wrong in saying that the consumption of quinine increases annually. It is, then, to my mind, only a question of a short time before the market will rise to a level at which it will pay the producer and manufacturer. The longer the time before this rise occurs, the more producers will be starved out, and the greater must the rise eventually be. Personally, I shall not be starved out, as my bark analyses from 5 to 7 per cent. for the renewed; while, as to the original, I do not put it in—and shall not put it in until there is a rise.

But I am one of a minority, and I am certain that the great majority of cinchona-planters, even where they have hitherto held their heads above the wave, are deplorably situated.

For all these reasons I think it would be good advice to chemists and druggists to replenish their stocks of quinine while the price of that article is so exceptionally low.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
J. V. ROSENBERG.
Devicolom, Madras Presidency, India.

Vaseline.

Petrolene (233/43) writes:—"I should decline entirely to use the labels the Cheseborough Co. suggest, for the same reason that I refuse to sell their packed goods. While I could get it, I always sold vaseline as such; but since I have sold petroleum jelly (P.B.)—of course, under its own name—I have had no trouble in explaining matters to my customers, and they have invariably accepted it. I am willing to go back to the old plan, if there is a reasonable probability of no more famines."

— Mr. G. W. Pratt, Manchester, writes:—"Since the 'Vaseline Company' ask for opinions on using their own labels, I would at once say, 'No; I am against it,' and the majority so far appear of the same opinion. I consider the company have treated the chemists very badly indeed in stopping the supply in bulk, and they deserve all they get by it; far better had they made a good reduction in the price so as to compete with similar preparations. I have always bottled vaseline, also petroleum jelly, and the latter is now selling well, and will soon push the former on one side. Using the company's labels would be no guarantee of genuineness. I wonder how many people get Bass's ale genuine bottled by someone else? The same objection applies under this head, and leaves the door even wider open than before for the dealings of unscrupulous people."

Jelly (235/48) says:—"My opinion is that the makers of vaseline are afraid to prosecute until they think the present

stock (in quantity) is exhausted. Why? Because it would be difficult to prove the difference in quality or appearance of vaseline (so-called) and petroleum jelly, sometimes, no doubt, sold as vaseline. Otherwise prosecutions would have taken place long ago."

Regular and Irregular Prescriptions.

SIR.—If your correspondent "Busy Man" could have given a little more time to the consideration of this question, he would probably have seen that it is not one of the comparative profitableness of dispensing and prescribing. There are, at least, three good reasons for my objection to the inclusion of one's own formulæ amongst regular prescriptions. In the first place, counter-prescribing is illegal; in the second, a great majority of pharmacists have neither liking nor aptitude for it; in the third, a prescribing business is much less easy to transfer than a dispensing one. I offer no opinion upon the ethics of prescribing, but I do say that a prescribing business sold as a dispensing one is sold under false pretences. It is not what it purports to be.

I am, &c.,
C. C. BELL.

Epworth, February 12.

The late Walter Aitken Powell.

SIR.—With a sorrowful regret did I read of the death of the late Walter A. Powell.

It fell to my lot to become his dispensing assistant in Swansea. Having served my time in an old-fashioned agricultural business in the eastern counties, and but recently passed the "Minor," I went to him comparatively "green."

Well do I remember how he supervised and directed me in my work for the first months that I was with him, and the helping kindly way in which he did it. I never knew a man who understood his work so well or did it so thoroughly. He was exactitude itself; nothing was too much for him; he could spread a plaster, and spread it to perfection. Nor have I swerved from that path of high honour in which he started me and taught me to go.

Of a highly nervous, sensitive, emotional nature, he was a most difficult man to understand. He boiled up and over as quick as lightning on a very trivial matter, and delivered himself in no unmistakable terms. He hated intensely flunkies and fops, and never liked paying Queen's taxes, and almost always gave an harangue on the monarchy first.

That he was irascible at times, I believe he knew himself; largely dependent, no doubt, upon a lazy liver, and a sad way he had of "bolting," instead of masticating his food—a way he never improved upon. I had only been with him a week or two when his memory proved treacherous or defective, I don't remember which; but he called out to me, "Good God, sir, give me some calomel!" I had just before been reading about the merits of podophyllin, and suggested he should take that instead, to which he assented. He left the matter to me, and I made up two pills. He was in bed two days, vomiting and purged. When he came down he looked very whitewashy. I said, "Morning, sir." He replied, as usual, "Morning, sir." I dare not for the life of me ask him how he was. After a bit he said that if he had not had the podophyllin, he should have had an attack of jaundice. I gave a sigh of relief.

Many a time has he told me about what happened at Maw's when he was there—always a laughing matter. The man in the department was away on his holiday, a less experienced hand taking his place, when an order came up from Yorkshire for an ochiomhra (eyeshade) to be sent up by return. The fellow did not know what ochiomhra meant. "Ochiomhra, ochiomhra," said he, "must mean a wooden leg," and at once despatched a wooden leg all the way to Yorkshire. This wooden leg apparently kindled the ire of the druggist quite as much as ever Balaam's ass did his, and it fell into Powell's hands to be put right, for he conducted the correspondence at that time. So it is probably true.

On one occasion he went away for a few weeks leaving me in "sole charge," with his cash-box, bank-book, and a lot of private papers, which I never looked at. When he came back I could not make my account balance by about 30s., which troubled me a good deal. However, I made "a clean breast of it." I told him I knew I had not taken it, and I could not account for it in any way; I tried to do my best.

He replied, "All right, sir! I am perfectly satisfied; I cannot keep it right myself." I brought the matter up again on leaving him; he again forgave me. Pray, what other druggist would have none that? Povellian exactly.

He was a prince among his fellows. No one could look at that head and not be struck with its contour and its intelligence. He rose above the narrow-mindedness, the intolerable bigotry, and petty spite of the ordinary druggist. His mind fastened upon the cultured and the refined in life; his artistic taste showed itself not only in his dress, but in his business, and infused itself into those about him.

Whenever he paid me my wages he always thanked me, and after a bit told me to come in at 9 instead of 8 o'clock in the morning.

That he was an uncompromising antagonist of the Pharmaceutical Society—the muddle-headedness and want of tact at the "Square"—I always knew; not that his views were unreasonable, but he could see that matters could have been carried out differently, with better results.

He sometimes delighted to "throw the fly," but I never knew him to catch more than one trout. His caricatures were always of a most laughable kind, the ridiculous always being seized upon and exaggerated.

That I am largely indebted to him for what I am I willingly own. I endeavoured to repay his kindness by faithful service. He is the only man with whom I ever lived whom I could really respect. He fashioned and moulded my business habits, enlarged my borders of knowledge; if he did not exactly formulate my ideas, he gave me nobler thoughts.

On leaving him, after telling me I was fit to go to Savory & Moore's, or anywhere else, he said to me, "You can do more than I can, sir; you have the ability and perseverance to accomplish anything you like to undertake." That I could accomplish greater things was news to me. A few years later I had passed my classical examination, and crossed over into the medical profession.

I take this opportunity of paying a tribute of profound regard to his memory, thankful that it ever fell to my lot to serve under such a master, and of one so kindly disposed as the late Walter Aitken Powell.

February 5.

FAITHFUL. (230/43.)

Chemist's Stock in 1812.

SIR.—Tinct. lac. was a mouth-wash made with gum lac, gum myrrh, and spts. cochlear.

Rad. Meyer was probably rad. Mezer, "y" being either written or mistakenly read, as was done with Pixæ aur. for Pisoæ.

Cinnabar factitia would be Dutch vermilion made by sublimation, and official in P.L. 1745.

Vermilion alb. I cannot identify, unless it be a paler kind produced by resubliming several times over.

Cheetham Hill.

W. WILKINSON.

SIR.—In your interesting article upon "A Chemist's Stock in 1812" you mention certain old remedies, with a query attached. I append the formulæ for two, which may prove interesting to your readers, also the price quoted in a work published in 1831:—

TINCT. LACCE.					
Gum. lac ..	..	..	..	..	4 oz.
" myrrh ..	..	..	..	..	2 "
Spt. cochlear ..	..	..	..	..	6 pints

Used to wash spongy gums. Price 12s. 8d. per pint.

CINNABARIS FACTITIA (DUTCH VERNILION).

By grinding 170 lbs quicksilver and 50 lbs. brimstone together, throwing the mixture by ladlefuls into heated earthenware sublimers, when taken's fire; the superfluous sulphur being consumed, the mouths of the vessels are covered with tiles, which stop the conflagration, and the sublimation commences, which is continued until the whole is risen up.

From Holland. Price 6s. per lb.

ADELAIDE.

'An Irishman Criticises an English Firm's English.'

"Suhscriber," Londonderry (236/4), sends us a circular, issued by a London firm, respecting some horse-halls, in

which it is stated that "they have already gained the support and adoption of some of the largest veterinary surgeons in the profession." Our correspondent asks—"Could you find out the dimensions for us?" We shall not encourage such ribaldry.

One for Doggie.

SIR,—You will find a 5-grain Plummer's pill a good alternative pill for dogs, especially the pursy, overfed pets of maiden ladies.

Worthing.

Yours, &c.,
J. BURT.

Geneva Pharmacos.

SIR,—Being anxious that no misconception should result from my letter which appeared in your issue of January 30, I beg to state that I left Geneva in October, 1889.

19 High Street,
Kingston-on-Thames.

I am, faithfully yours,
WM. E. CLARKE.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

An Influenza Prescription.

SIR,—What do you think of following from my prescription-book as a preventive or cure for influenza?—

Ammon. chlorid.	..	..	..	..	3j.
"	nt.	..	..	..	3ss.
Liq. ammon. rtiss.	..	..	..	..	3iss.
Aq. dest. ad	..	..	..	..	3vj.

Sig.: A teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of aerated water an hour after every meal.

We dispensed the prescription without hesitation, thanks to a hint from the doctor, who meant it. Of course carbonate of ammonia is formed as soon as the dose is mixed with the aerated water.

Edinburgh, February 1.

QUEEN. (301/92.)

Guaiacol in Pills.

SIR,—I have had several of the following prescriptions lately and find some little difficulty in getting anything like a satisfactory mass without resorting to yellow wax, which, for several reasons, is objectionable. I have tried powdered soap and lycopodium, but these all make the pills very large. Could some of your readers suggest a suitable excipient?

Guaiacol	..	..	..	..	gtt iv.
Morph. mur.	..	..	..	..	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Excipientum.	..	..	..	..	q.s.
M. ft. pil. j. Mitte xxxvj. (coated).					
Yours trnly, FERRI SULPH. (230/15.)					

Pil. Plumbi c. Opio.

231/67. W. R. R. puts the following questions:—"What do you consider the average number of doses ordered in prescriptions of pil. plumbi c. opio of 4 or 5 grains? Is it possible for any carbonate of lead to form in the pil. plumbi c. opio mass on keeping?"

[For an adult a pill every four hours is the common dose, and it is perfectly safe. Our correspondent's suggestion that carbonate is formed in the mass is interesting, and it is quite possible that carbonate is formed. Will he try? Treat four old pills with hot water to dissolve away all soluble matter—that is, until the filtrate ceases to give more than a trace of yellow precipitate with potassium iodide. Then treat the insoluble portion with 10 drops of acetic acid, warm, add 2 drachms of distilled water, filter, and test for lead. Upon the result he might base a small research, of which we would be glad to hear the outcome.—ED. C. & D.]

243/31. *Phosphorus* asks, "When sodii salicylas ver. is prescribed, should the natural salt be used?"

[We should judge that to be the intention, but it may be argued that the salt made from the pure acid is equally applicable.—ED. C. & D.]

235/19. *C. E. II.*—See the recent discussion on the subject in these columns.

LEGAL QUERIES.

231/46. *Student.*—(1) The labels and notices you suggest would probably suffice to render it safe to sell short-weight seidlitz powders; but surely the most perfect way out of the difficulty is to sell exactly what the law allows. (2) Belladonna plasters are preparations of belladonna, and as such come within the statutory definition of poisons.

232/37. *Chemist.*—There is no objection to the description "dental depot." "Dental snrgery" is doubtful, and we think an unregistered person is not justified in describing himself on a door-plate as "Mr. —, late with Mr. —, surgeon-dentist," as the Act does not allow such a person "to use" the title.

231/74. *J. Miller.*—You are entitled to a month's notice.

231/71. *Sambucus*—You cannot get a dental diploma anywhere now without going through the four years' curriculum. For full particulars get our last Educational number, September 19, 1891.

232/44. *W. L.*—The result of the trial "Eno v. Dunn" was not quite conclusive as to the right of anyone to use the words "fruit salt." The trade-mark consisting of those two words only was removed from the register, which would seem to indicate that they are available to anyone, and we suppose they are. The law-lords agreed that anyone might use them provided (said Lord Herschell) that "no reasonable person could suppose they had reference to the appellant's preparation." For instance, he said, there could be no objection to a "fruit-salt umbrella," but he did not indicate how much nearer, in his opinion, a rival might go to the article sold by Mr. Eno without being likely to deceive reasonable persons.

233/4. *Menthol.*—It is impossible to answer your questions legally. There are no statutory provisions for the proper treatment of apprentices, and the interpretation of a contract between the master and the apprentice is only possible in view of all circumstances. For instance, to take one or two of the points you raise, it would be unreasonable on the apprentice's part to insist on a period for recreation or study every day no matter how pressing business might be. At the same time, it would be monstrous for a master to make a slave or a machine of his apprentice and allow him no relief. A chemist's apprentice cannot learn his business without some time for study, and if a master has contracted to teach an apprentice his business he could be compelled to allow reasonable time for reading. An apprentice under 18 may not be legally required to work more than seventy-four hours (in which meal-times must be included) in any one week.

233/9. *Turps.*—You must give a month's notice.

232/45. *R. Brown.*—The Board of Inland Revenue allow chemists to sell bona-fide medicines made with proof or rectified spirit without holding a spirit-licence. In the "Indian Brandee" case they seem to have satisfied the magistrates that the preparation was a beverage or a cordial, and was not in the proper sense a medicine. We reported the case a fortnight since, and do not think it one on which any agitation can fairly be based.

235/30. *Sussex*.—We do not think the use of the description "veterinary chemist" could be construed as an infringement of the Veterinary Surgeons Act; but see Editorial Article and Legal Report published this week.

236/14. *Mint*.—An Irish chemist and druggist, describing himself as "dispensing and family chemist," might be held to be keeping open shop for compounding medical prescriptions; but it would be almost impossible, we think, to satisfy a Court that the use of the title merely was an offence against any section of either of the Irish Pharmacy Acts.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

236/30. *elder* would be glad if we could tell him what would restore the writing of a letter that has been saved from a wreck. The salt water has made it quite illegible and given the paper a red colour in places. [Try the vapour of ammonia.]

234/13. *Saponis*.—We find on examining your Varnish that it is simply a solution of common resin, 1 part in 5 or 6 parts of benzine.

235/16. *Somand*.—Indigo-dyed Fabrics can be distinguished readily by the following tests. When you speak about *real* indigo we understand you to mean the dye by the vat process. This dye is not affected by hydrochloric acid, dilute sulphuric acid, sodium and ammonium hydrate solutions, but chloroform passed through the fabric becomes blue. If the dye is indigo-carmine the acids change it to green.

228/66. *C. M. F.*—(1) Terebene may be administered as an emulsion. A simple way is to mix it with a sixth of its weight of tragacanth, add water, and shake well. The following is an agreeable form:—

Terebene	3iij.
Oil of peppermint	iiij. vj.
Powdered acacia	3iij.
Syrup	3j.
Water to	3iij.

Mix the terebene and oil with the acacia in a mortar; add 1 oz. of water all at once, and triturate briskly until the crackling sound denotes perfect combination; then add the syrup and make up to 4 oz. with water.

(2) We presume that water-colours are mixtures of the pigment with water and albumen; but we have no precise information on the point. (3) Yes.

229/67. *Sperous*.—(1) A weak solution of chlorinated lime will quickly remove the strawberry stain, but you must assure yourself that it will not remove the "decorations" which you speak of. There is no means of washing out the colour. (2) The common adulterant of Cutch is earthy matter; anything above 10 per cent. of ash you may reckon as foreign. The appearance of the specimen may also be used to judge the quality. Also dissolve 40 grains in 8 oz. of boiling water. Pour off the clear liquid, and divide into four portions. Separately dissolve 20 grains of isinglass in 5 oz. of water. To one portion of the cutch solution add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the isinglass solution, to a second 1 oz., a third $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and a fourth 2 oz. Set aside for several hours to let the precipitate settle. Then to the clear solutions add a few drops more of the isinglass solution, and notice which of them, gives a precipitate. Catch of the best quality should behave like No. 3. This is a rough way of testing the tannin value but it is effective.

236/20. *H.*—(1) You cannot use a hydrometer of any kind for Tinctures unless you also employ the tables specially prepared by Mr. F. W. Fletcher, and published in this journal in January, 1889. You will find the explanations which Mr. Fletcher gives to be just what you require. (2) See page 797 of last volume for "nigger black."

230/40. *Jalap*.—The following Perfumes may suit your purpose:—

(1) Oil of lemon	iii. xxx.
Oil of rose	iii. xxv.
Oil of orange-flowers	iii. xv.
Orris-root	5iiss.
Tonquin bean	5ij.
Musk	gr. viij.
S.V.R.	3xxi.
Water	3iij.
Macerate seven days, and filter.	
(2) Ol. lavand.	3ss.
„ bergamot.	3j.
„ cassiae	3j.
„ caryoph.	3ss.
„ neroli	3ss.
Essent. mosehi	3iv.
S.V.R.	3xlv.
Aq. ad.	Oiv.

M.

The second formula is one for Florida Water communicated to us by an American subscriber.

229/55. *Quæro*.—What the formula for Liquor Rhei Dulcis is we do not know, but the following is a formula which may suit your purpose:—

	Oz.
Rhubarb, in coarse powder	8
Rectified spirit	10
Glycerine	1
Water, a sufficiency	

Mix the spirit with the glycerine and 8 oz. of water, and pour 12 oz. of the mixture on the rhubarb. Set aside to macerate for six hours, then pack in a percolator, and percolate with the rest of the mixture. When percolation ceases, displace the strong tincture from the marc with water until 15 oz. of percolate have been obtained. Set this aside, and continue to percolate with water until another 20 oz. of percolate are obtained. Evaporate this to 5 oz., mix with the reserved portion, dissolve 6 oz. of sugar in the mixture, make up to 24 oz. with proof spirit, and after a day filter.

221/55. *Archer's Wasting-mixture*.—Would the correspondent who wants information on this matter communicate with us?

231/44. *In a Fix*.—Omit the sugar from the powder; it is useless, and only helps to "draw" the water of crystallisation from the salts.

231/7. *R. E. D. F.*—(1) See the article on "Moths" in our last volume, page 411. (2) *Marine Glue*.—One part of indiarubber in small pieces is digested in 12 parts of mineral naphtha until dissolved, then add 20 parts of shellac, and continue to heat until a uniformly liquid mass is obtained, which pour out upon a stone slab to form sheets.

231/10. *Jean*.—A good Cement for Leather mill-straps is the ordinary gutta-percha preparation used by shoemakers. This is made by dissolving 1 oz. of gutta percha in 5 oz. of bisulphide of carbon. When required the parts to be cemented are warmed, and the cement spread evenly over the surface. After the bisulphide has evaporated, each piece of the leather is heated so as to fuse the gutta percha, and while the state of fusion continues the pieces are heavily pressed together.

231/62. *W. J. R.*—Golden Ointment for the Eyes.—The mildest and most effective preparation you can make is:—

Hydrarg. oxid. flav.	gr. x.
Paraffin. mollis	3j.

Rub the oxide with 3ss. of the paraff. moll. in a mortar until perfectly smooth, then add the rest of the basis.

233/38. *Jack*.—The plaster of which you send a sample is the "Papier Fayard & Blain."

No

Pears' Soap



(25 inches high.)

These celebrated Statuettes are supplied free to Retail Buyers upon conditions to be obtained on application to

A. & F. PEARS,

71-75 New Oxford Street, W.C.

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BICARBONATE OF SODA, REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	—	—	—	—	—	97·20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	—	—	—	—	—	1·90
Sulphate of Soda	...	—	—	—	—	trace
Chloride of Sodium	—	—	—	—	—	·035
Moisture	—	—	—	—	—	·82
Insoluble	...	...	...	—	—	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,
Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

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*Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process
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Purest Crystals and Cake.

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Albiss. Puriss. Entirely Soluble.

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ACID. PYROGALIC BISUBLIMED.

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This is the lightest, and consequently purest, Pyro in the trade.

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DR. BYK'S PERMANENT HYDRO- QUINONE.

Light yellow crystals.
Insensible to moist air and light.

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Almost
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Guaranteed to be sublimed from and retaining the fragrance of Gum Benjamin.

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Perfectly white needles.

ACID. TANNIC.

Purest quality, powdered and granulated. Dissolves colourless in water, alcohol, and ether, free from resinous and colouring matter. For medicine and finest work in art.

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Dissolves colourless in water, alcohol, and ether, free from resinous and colouring matter. Used for similar purposes as the chemically-pure powder.

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SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS

**SPECIAL
NET PRICES
FOR
CASH WITH ORDER,**

IN TEN-GROSS TINS.

		Per Gross
Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	.. .. .. .. .. ..	0 6
" Cologynth. Co., P.B.	.. .. .. .. .. ..	0 11
" Cologynth. et Hyos., P.B.	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1 1
" Rhei Co., P.B.	.. .. .. .. .. ..	0 6
APERIENT.		
105	.. .. .. .. .. ..	0 6
Each Pill contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Calomel.		
ANTIBILIOUS.		
62 Hydrarg. Pil., Ext. Coloo. Co., Pil. Rhei Co.	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1 0
262 Podophyllin, Ext. Coloc. Co., Ext. Hyosoy.	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1 2
CO. CH.		
164 Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Gum. Ammon., Pulv. Scillae, Saponis	.. .. .. .. .. ..	0 7
CASTOR OIL.		
289	.. .. .. .. .. ..	0 6
TONIC.		
371 (Blaud's Formula, Martindale's improved.)	.. .. .. .. .. ..	0 6
TITLE" APERIENT.		
18 Aloin, Podophyllin, Ext. Hyosoy., Jalapin, Ext. Nucis Vom., Capsicin.	0 5

les of the above, with our Complete List, sent on application.

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For "charts" and other dry forms. An absolutely permanent Pepsin, free from all foreign odour and taste. Digestive power, 2,500 times its weight.

In 1-oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. Bottles and 1-lb. Tins.

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A clear and permanent glycerin solution, 10 minims of which are the equivalent of 1 grain of our scale pepsin, possessing a digestive activity of 2,500.

This fluid pepsin is admirably adapted for use at the prescription-counter and in the pharmaceutical laboratory, in that it obviates the necessity of weighing and filtering when preparing liquid combinations.

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For internal administration.

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Telegraphic and Cable Address—"ARMORUM LONDON."

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For peptonising milk and other foods for infants and invalids. Each Tablet contains 2½ grains pure Pancreatin, and 8 grains Sodium Bicarbonate.

These Tablets will be found uniformly reliable.

In Tubes containing 15 Tablets Put up in Packages of One Dozen Tubes.

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—POWDERED RENNET.

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ARMOUR'S PROCESS retains the True Natural Flavour of Fresh Beef, and its Stimulative and Nutritious Properties. It is guaranteed to be Pure Beef Essence, and invalids relish it when all other forms of nourishment nauseate. Gold Medals and Highest Awards at all Exhibitions. Adopted by H.M. and U.S. Governments, also for Hospital use. Packed in ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. jars.

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STRENGTH	A fluid preparation made from ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, further strengthened in muscle-forming constituents by the addition of Pure Beef in Powdered Form, and suitably seasoned. In 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. bottles.
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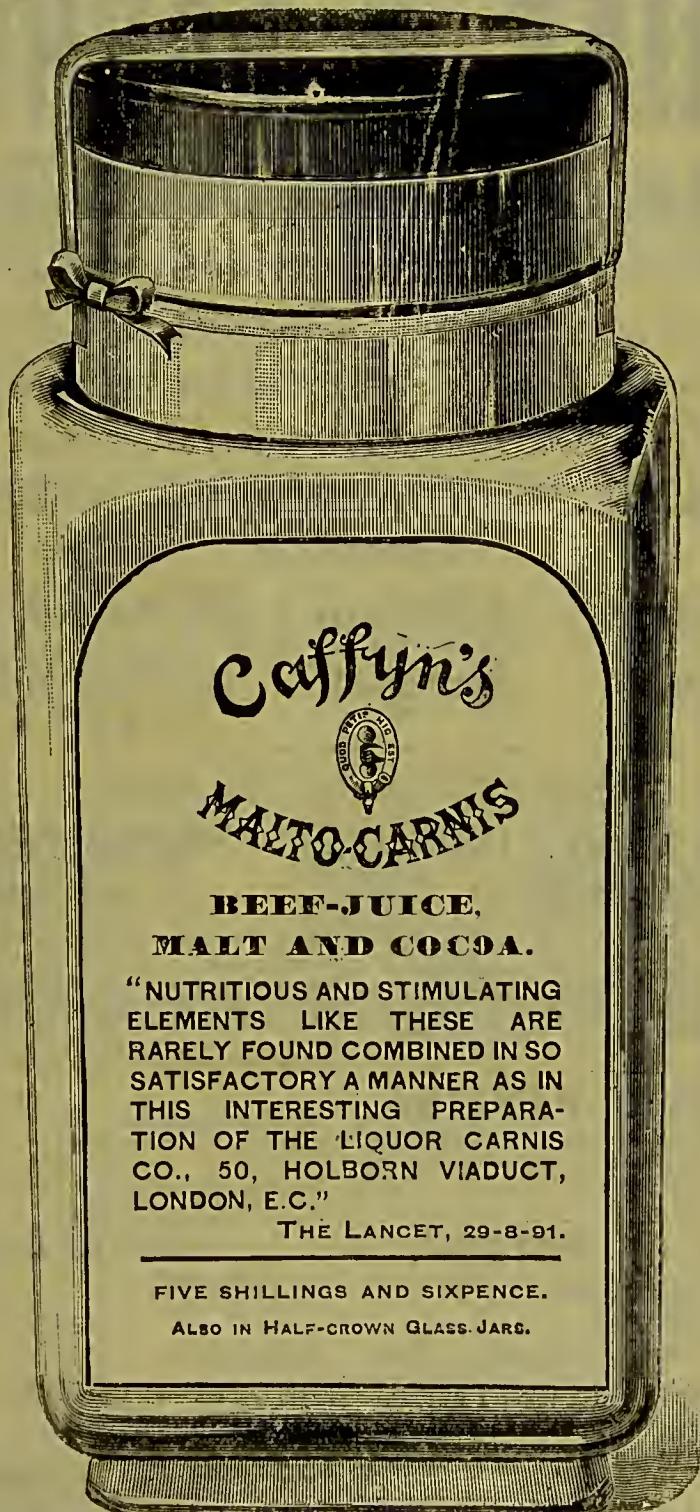
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According to Dr. Liebreich's Formula.
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We beg to draw attention to this preparation, which has been highly recommended by Dr. Herquet in many cases of Amenorrhoea, Chlor-Anæmia, Oœra, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Hydremia of Pregnancy, Lencorrhœa, Hysteria, &c. We supply this salt in a dry condition, but, owing to the deliquescent nature of the same, we recommend our Syrupus Ferri Perbromidi, a perfectly stable and palatable preparation; and also Syrupus Ferri Perbromidi c. Quinina et Strychnina.

PRICES:

FERRI PERBROMIDUM	1/3 oz.	16/-	lb.
Syrupus Ferri Perbromidi	in 1-lb. & $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bots.	10/6	"
"	c. Quinina et Strychnina	12/6	"

The Strength and Doses of these Preparations are stated on the Label.

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1 c. cm. Bottle	6/3 each
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Amber bottles, in handsome cases (without name), per doz., 12/-.

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Our Extra Steam Refined Oil is trebly distilled and twice rectified by steam, by an entirely new process and in apparatus of our own invention, by which all those polymeric products of a tarry and resinous nature which are objected to by some consumers are extracted. It is of water-white colour retaining its full aroma, pungency, and strength, and guaranteed absolutely pure and soluble in spirits of wine.

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Our Extra Steam Refined quality is in firm, hard, dry, and snowy-white crystals, entirely free from oily contamination, and therefore of the highest melting-point. As the original and largest manufacturers in the world of the true Japan Menthol, we guarantee our brand to be absolutely pure. Beware of substitutes. For full particulars, therapeutic uses, &c., see special circulars, to be had on application.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that 'Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.



FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Baiss Brothers,		Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs,	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
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Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	London
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westwood & Hopkins,	London
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Margden & Sons,	London	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Evans, Lescher & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Wyley & Brown,	Coventry
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggeson & Co.,	"	Yates & Co.,	London
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	Mackay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh		

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

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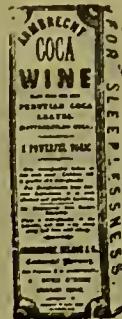
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„ Coca and Meat Wine	36/-	48/-			
„ Coca Champagne	46/6	56/-			
„ „ „	26/6	33/-			
„ Coca Wine Extract	31/6	42/-			
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„ Coca Lozenges	13/6	18/-			
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„ Kola Wine Extract	31/6	42/-			
„ „ „	49/6	66/-			
„ Kola and Coca Wine Extract	31/6	42/-			
„ „ „	49/6	66/-			
„ Kola Lozenges	13/6	18/-			
„ „ „	22/6	30/-			
„ „ „	45/-	60/-			
„ Kola and Coca Lozenges	13/6	18/-			
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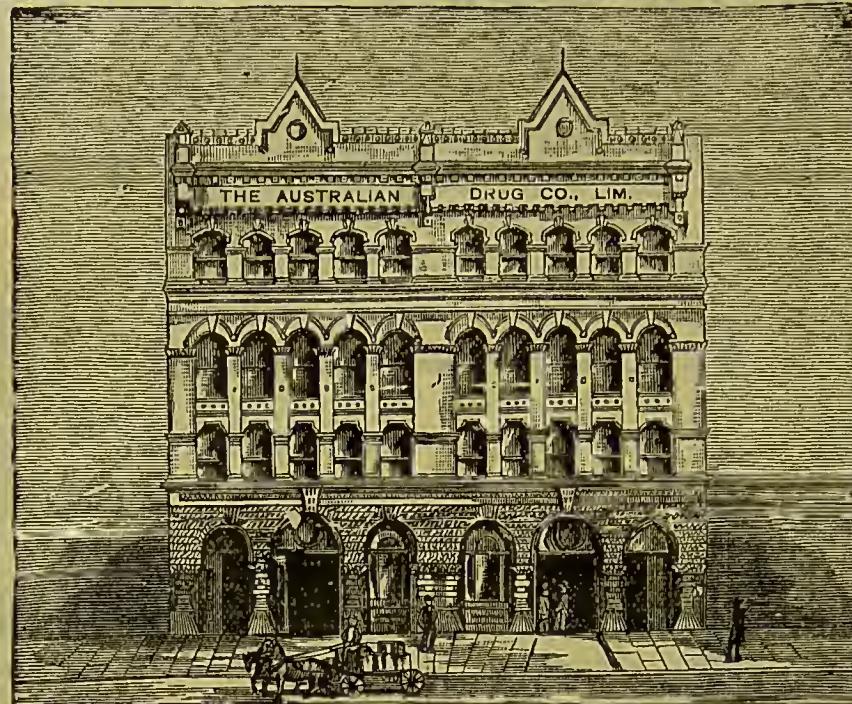
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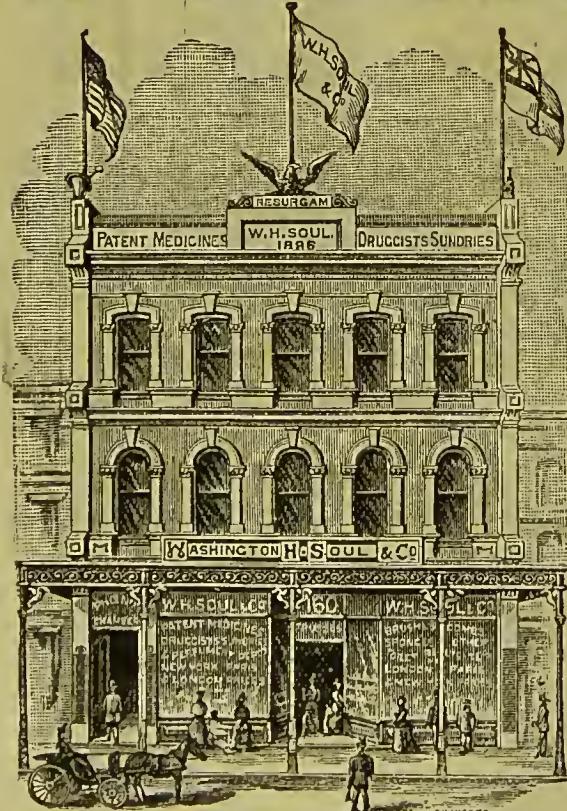
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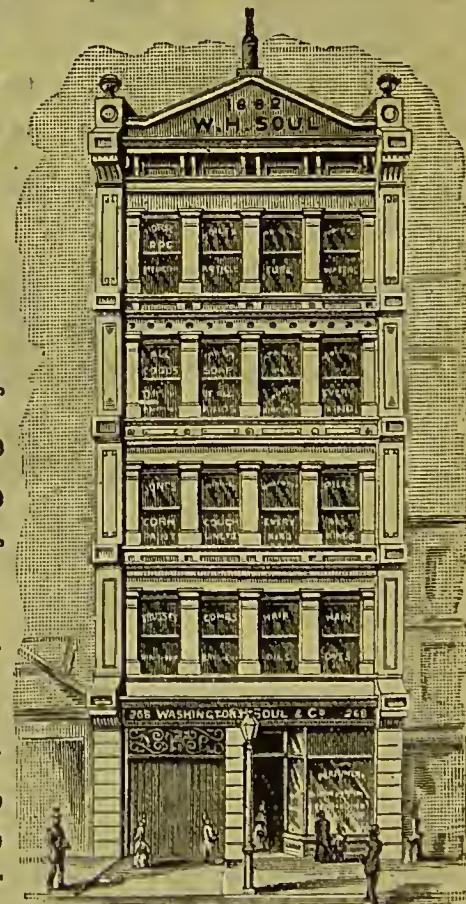


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Highly recommended in various forms of dyspepsia, having a direct action upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines as a sedative. It can be administered with marked and almost instantaneous effect in the irritative form of dyspepsia more especially when *pyrosis* is a conspicuous symptom, and pain occurs an hour or more after food. In simple neuralgic gastric pain following eating, occurring in feeble subjects, it is especially indicated, and even in *carcinoma* it has been used with great success in alleviating pain and vomiting.

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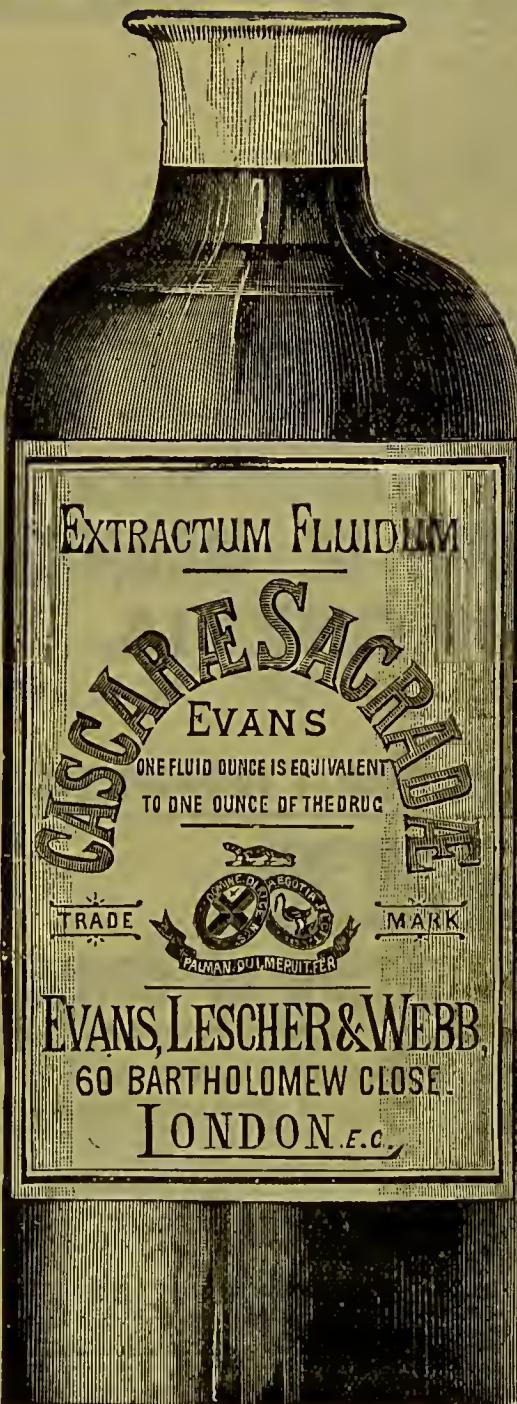
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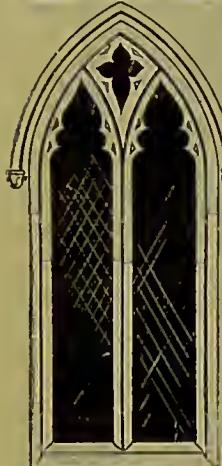
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ACIDS OF ALL KINDS.

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We beg to remind our agents that we sell two preparations—viz., Guy's Tonic and Guy's Fruit Pills. Nearly every Chemist now stocks and sells the Tonic, but we have found that many purchasers have experienced a difficulty in obtaining the Pills, as some Chemists only procure them to order. They are usually required in association with the Tonic to secure the best results, and instructions to this effect accompany each bottle of Guy's Tonic. It is quite evident, therefore, that wherever Guy's Tonic is in demand Guy's Fruit Pills will be inquired for. We ask you, then, in mutual interest, to hold a small stock to supply this certain need.

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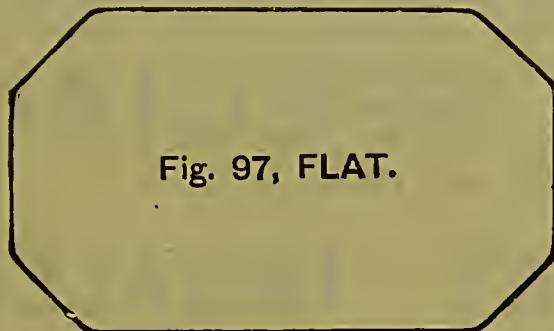
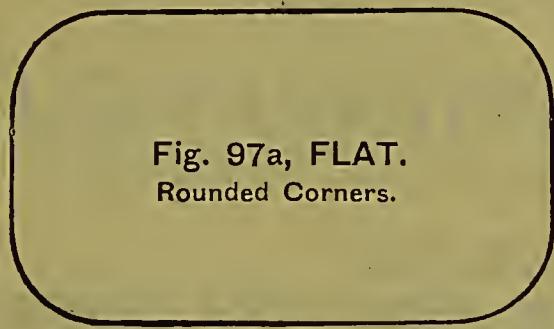
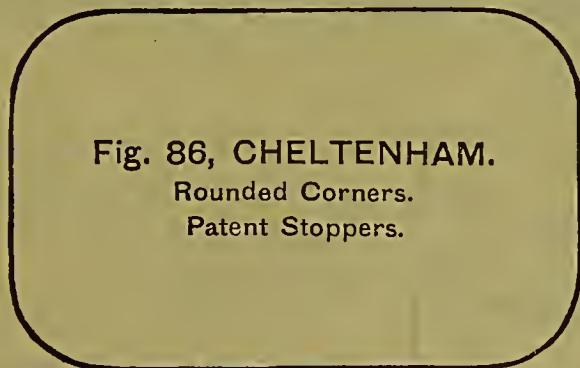


Fig. 97, FLAT.

Fig. 97a, FLAT.
Rounded Corners.Fig. 86, CHELTENHAM.
Rounded Corners.
Patent Stoppers.

For Prices in Crates, see Quarterly Price-Current, page 44.

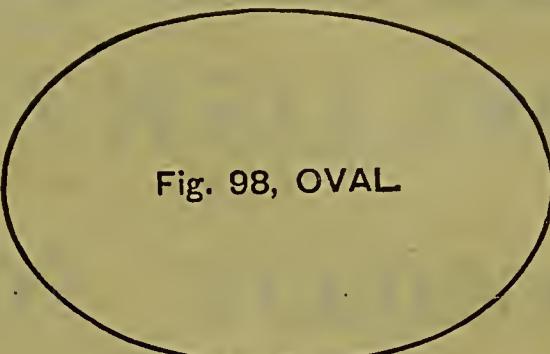
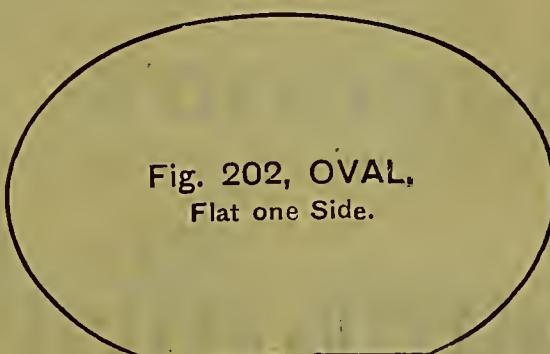
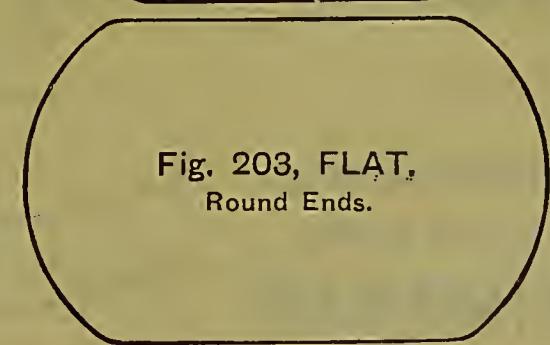


Fig. 98, OVAL.

Fig. 202, OVAL,
Flat one Side.Fig. 203, FLAT,
Round Ends.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

		2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	Ounce.
Fig. 97	...	10/-	11/6	11/6	12/9	12/9	20/6	20/6	23/6	30/-	Best, per gross.
"	...	7/9	8/6	8 6	10/-	10/-	13/3	14/9	20/-	25/6	2nd, "
Fig. 97a	...	10/-	11/6	11 6	12/9	12/9	20/6	20/6	23/6	30/-	Best, "
"	...	8/-	9/-	9/-	10/6	10/6	14/3	15/9	21/6	26/6	2nd, "
Fig. 98	...	10/-	11/6	11/6	12/9	12/9	20/6	20/6	23/6	30/-	Best, "
"	...	7/9	8/6	8/6	10/-	10/-	13/3	14/9	20/-	25/6	2nd, "
Fig. 202	11/6	12/9	12/9	Best, "
Fig. 203	11/6	11/6	12/9	12/9	20/6	20/6	23/6	..	Best, "
Fig. 86	20/-	20/-	Best, "

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INFLUENZA SPECIAL.

Write for Samples at once.

TOOGOOD'S POCKET INHALER,

For Charging with Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 5/- dozen.

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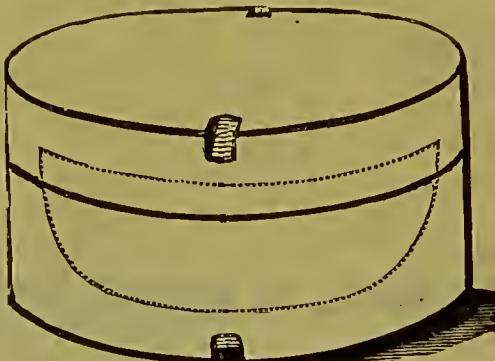
For Diffusing the Vapour of Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 3/6 dozen.

Dr. BELL'S EUCALYPTUS ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE,

9/- dozen.

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IMPROVED PATENT
EARTHENWARE
COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most
perfect and convenient yet offered to
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Owing to the increasing demand
for our Patent Pots, we have in-
troduced a Special THIN Series
for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully
glazed and finished, and, being
very light, are specially adapted
for sending by post.

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1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{8}{9}$		
1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/10	1/2	2/3	2/10	8/6	4/6	5/6	5/6	per dozen.	
THIN FOR DISPENSING—														
1/7	1/9	2/1	2/2	2/5	3/1	4/1	5/1	6/1	8/1	4/1	5/1	6/1	8/1	ounces. 6/- per dozen.

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The Chemist and Druggist

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SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1892.

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5.—WARWICKSHIRE.—Central situation; very good Dispensing and Prescribing Business; returns £700 yearly; *profits above the average*; well-fitted shop and good stock; good house, held on lease; about £480 required.

6.—MIDDLELANDS.—Good town; Retail and Dispensing, with small Wholesale attached; returns £2,350 yearly; first-rate premises, with every convenience; about £1,050 required cash.

7.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Health resort; Light Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in a good position in a fashionable town; returns over £400; convenient house, held on lease; about £375 required.

Particulars of any of the above N.B.—NO CHARGE

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON E.C.

TO LET.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—Handsome corner premises: every convenience; suit high-class Chemist. Apply, T. Meacock, Walton-on-Thames.

DISPENSARY, S.E., in middle-class neighbourhood; lease near 70 years: low ground rent; sale cheap; it is a large corner shop and side workshop, 6 rooms; or will let Dispensary and 2 rooms furnished, to suit. By letter only, for appointment, 10a Allendale Road, Denmark Hill, Camberwell.

TO CHEMISTS.—To Let, Shop and Dwelling-house attached, situate at Brattonferry, Glamorganshire; occupied as Chemist's for past 25 years; splendid opportunity to energetic man; several new works recently constructed at this rising seaport; possession March 25. Apply, L. G. Jeffreys, Swansea.

TO be Let on Lease, with immediate possession, the old-established Chemist's Shop, 448 Kingsland Road; rent moderate; fixtures at valuation. To view, apply to Messrs. Sinclair & Co., 381 Kingsland Road, N.E.

SHOPS to let (choice of three); best positions in Brentwood; excellent opening for Chemist and Druggist; no fixtures; low rent; plate-glass fronts, single and double: on lease; rare opportunity for pushing man; rent commence Lady Day; immediate possession. Wilson & Company, Drapers, Brentwood.

A GOOD Opening to start a Chemist's Business is at 523 King's Road, Chelsea; low rent; no opposition; thickly-populated neighbourhood; shop partly fitted up; lodgers already in who about pay the rent. It is requested that no gentleman will apply who is not fully qualified, and has not a small capital to commence business. Address, Mr. Shaw, House Agent, 91 Marlborough Road, London S.W.

APPRENTICESHIPS

VETERINARY PUPIL.—Mr. H. Snarry, M.R.C.V.S., has a vacancy, indoors. Terms, &c., apply Veterinary Infirmary, Bootham, York.

TO Parents and Guardians.—A vacancy occurs in a Chemist's business for a well-educated Youth as Pupil: not under 16; moderate premium. Messs, 137 Lewisham High Road, S.E.

WANTED, to Apprentice a well-educated youth in a good-class Chemist's Business; south preferred; passed College of Preceptors examination recently. Terms, &c., to H. S. Cattle, 12 Elvet Bridge, Durham.

WANTED, to Apprentice an intelligent Lad in first-class business: London or within 100 miles preferred; moderate premium and home-comforts essential. Apply, with full particulars, G., Montague Cottage, Richmond Hill, S.W.

WANTED, a well-educated Youth as Apprentice in Dispensing and Mixed Business: exceptional opportunity for learning every branch under supervision of principal. John B. Broadbent, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Honley, Huddersfield.

APPRENTICE.—Wanted, a well-educated youth as Apprentice in an old-established Dispensing and Retail; every facility for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business; time allowed for study and recreation; premium moderate. Address, R. S. P., 186 Essex Road, Wellington N.

F. J. BRETT, VALUER, LEICESTER,

80 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Returns £1,100; good market town; general Retail with wines; valuation about £800.

WALES, S.—Returns £800; Prescribing, Light, Retail, and Gilbey's agency; price about £600.

WESTERN CITY.—Returns £1,900; good-class Retail, and Gilbey's agency; handsomely appointed shop; price £1,600, not much beyond value of stock and fixtures.

LANCASHIRE.—First-class Retail and Dispensing in fashionable seaside resort; returns £800; price about £800.

MIDLANDS.—Fashionable inland watering-place; price £550, barely value of stock and fixtures; illness cause of sale.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,
30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

VENDORS are particularly requested to note that in placing Businesses in our hands for disposal, they are not required to sign any unusual agreement. Our forms for particulars and terms (which have always been the same) may be had on application.

VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Twenty years' practical experience.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

BRIGHTON.—Main road; Retail and Dispensing; returns over £400 under management; good prices; 8-roomed house; price £300.

BUCKS.—Market town; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £900; good profits; low rent, on lease; price £650.

KENT.—Near town; Retail and Dispensing; returns £750; not profit £350; same hands many years; price £600.

YORKSHIRE.—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing; returns £560; net profit £250; rent £20; price £350, or valuation.

LINCS.—Market town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £1,050; good house, excellent position; price £750, or valuation.

BUCKS.—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing; returns £500, full prices; good house and garden; low rent; price £250.

YARMOUTH.—First-class Dispensing Business; returns £650, full prices; good house; elegant y-fitted shop; price £550, or offer.

YORKSHIRE.—Unopposed Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £550; modern shop. price £50 and valuation.

LINCS.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £800, steadily increasing; net profit £300; price £80, or offer.

MANCHESTER.—Genuine Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £450, good prices; rent £30; good house; price £250.

ESSEX.—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing; returns £450, full prices; all drugs; good house and garden; price £175.

SOMERSET.—Unopposed Retail and Dispensing; returns £500; rent £28, lease; good house and garden; price £450, or offer.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Good-class Dispensing Business, in capital position; returns £425; good house and garden; price £360.

HANTS.—Unopposed Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £600, full prices; good house and garden; price £400.

KENSINGTON, W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £600; well-fitted shop, good stock; low rent; price £450.

BUSINESSES WANTED at once, from £200 to £3,000, for cash buyers; gentlemen wishing to sell are invited to place particulars with us; early sales assured.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

FOR disposal, Ready-money Retail and Prescribing Business; low rent; good lease; returns under Manager £250; low price for cash. Apply, "Chemist," 802 Old Kent Road, S.E.

BRANCH; returns under manager £200, nearly all Prescribing; no opposition; rent 5s. per week; splendid opportunity for beginner with small capital. T. M. Cook, The Pharmacy, Hindley.

A GOOD Dispensing and Mixed Retail Business, in a thickly-populated suburb of Sheffield; returns last year £500; stock and fixtures about £450. Apply, "Pills," c/o The Steward, Press Club, Sheffield.

GOOD Sound Business for disposal, returning £1,500; mixed trade; price £1,500, or by valuation; investigation kindly solicited. Apply, "North of England," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HAMPSHIRE.—Small Retail and Prescribing Business for sale; long lease, low rent; ill-health cause of sale; good opening for dentistry; no agents. Address, D. A. J., o/o Messrs. W. Sutton & Co., 76 Chiswell street, London, E.C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON, Transfer Agents, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, recommend chemists before taking businesses to consult them without charge, and send for printed list of those they have for disposal; 40 years' experience.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,

15 WALBROOK, E.C.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Dispensing; returns £1,400; price £1,200; most desirable residence in pleasant locality. (344.)

HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Dispensing trade, in best part of pretty market town; returns £600; price £550; worth attention. (306.)

SURREY.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; price £650; good house; handsome pharmacy; agency pays rent. (309.)

MIDLANDS.—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing (a little heavy); under management of assistant; returns £750; price £300. (R 19.)

DEVONSHIRE.—Country Retail, unopposed; returns £550; rent £20; price £350; open to offer; good house and garden. (R 18.)

WORKSHIRE.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £550; price £320; plenty of scope for pushing man. (R 17.)

LAKE DISTRICT.—Unopposed Country Retail and Dispensing, with a little heavy trade; returns £700; price £350; very profitable.

MIDLANDS.—Market town; old-established Country Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £800; net profit £300; price £650.

KENT COAST.—Good sound Retail and Dispensing Trade, in busy part of favourite health resort; returns £650; price £550. (R 16.)

HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Retail and Dispensing Trade, with a little Stationery and Post-office; net profit not less than £300 a year; price £125, good will and valuation.

NEAR LONDON.—Country Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £400; price £350; good house and garden. (R 14.)

HANTS.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £400, and increasing; large and convenient premises, long lease, low rental; price £200.

LONDON, N. (Main Road).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £500, and can be doubled with ordinary attention; price £250 to a quick buyer; capital chance for pushing man.

LONDON, S.E.—Retail and Prescribing trade; unopposed position; returns £500; price £400; rent £40; good house, &c.

LONDON, N.W.—Retail and Dispensing; returns £900; long lease at a low rent; price £700; profits £300 net; Post Office pays rent.

LONDON, N.—Retail and Prescribing in busy part; returns under management £9 weekly; price £300; worth attention; must sell.

LONDON, S.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing trade; returns £500; low rent; price £350; capital position in marketing thoroughfare.

LONDON, N.—Old-established Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; many years in same bands; returns £570 price £500.

LONDON.—Partner wanted in a Manufacturing Business doing with Chemists, Drapers, &c.; capital required about £1,000; an energetic man fond of travelling would find this an excellent opportunity for profitable investment of time and capital.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS & SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

S.W. DISTRICT.—Chemist's Retail; substantial reasons for parting with business; takings £730; to a prompt purchaser advantageous terms offered. Apply by letter to P. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EASY Terms to an Immediate Purchaser.—A very old established business to be sold through family matters; well fitted; densely populated neighbourhood; main road; house on lease; low rents. Y. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSIEST main road of Hull.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; mahogany fittings and well stocked; returns £300; capable of increase; cause of sale owner taking larger concern; thoroughly genuine: full particulars to *bond-fide* applicants. "Stow," 117 Bisole Road, Hull.

THROUGH Death.—Must be sold at once, price £450, a Light Retail Business in Suffolk; returns £700; rent 30 guineas; 10-roomed house, 1/2 acre garden; no opposition for miles; purchaser can have every proof of *bona-fides*; guaranteed genuine. "Coto," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate disposal, on account of age and ill-health, a neat and well fitted-up Retail Drug Business, in main thoroughfare; premises comprising good warehouse, well-arranged back shop, 7 rooms, kitchen, scullery; rent £25; about 200 guineas required, or offer considered. Address, J. C., 10 Old Market Place, Ripon.

£400.—A thoroughly genuine, old-established Business, now under management; steady returns £500; about 20 miles from London; long lease; rent £35, half let off; price £400, or with complete Soda-water Plant for filling syphons, &c., £460. Apply, Mr. Marchant, 223 Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

THIRTY miles from Town.—Opportunity offers of succeeding to a sound, reliable Business in a good market town; returns £1,000 yearly; profits 50 per cent.; rent £40; own property; good house; price only £650; references exchanged; photo sent. "Actum," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street E.C.

BIRMINGHAM; thickly-populated middle-class district; Prescribing and Light Retail, with excellent dwelling-house; returns over £5,000, and exceptional profits; good prices; grand opening for pushing man; can be immensely improved, vendor being absent half the day. "Medicus," Wyleys (Limited), Birmingham.

MANCHESTER.—Pleasant suburb; thoroughly genuine Light Retail and Dispensing; old-established; unopposed; large population; returns over £600; rent £30; good and saleable stock; books show half profit; good reasons for disposal; good house; every investigation offered to cash purchaser with £500. "Statim," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate disposal, an old-established Drug and Grocery business, doing a first-class trade under manager, but capable of great extension; good shop, house, and premises, close to market place; low rent, and will be sold cheap including premises, if desired. "Antipyrin," c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

£180.—Bargain, through illness; main London thoroughfare; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500, all ready money; very few patents; net profit £200; rent only £35; comfortable house, garden; books open to investigation; only £180 to immediate purveyor. H. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON. N.—An old-established good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £900, at good profits; very handsome Pharmacy; price £700; good house; the premises stand well in an unopposed position, being surrounded with good-class residential property; about 4 miles from City. Apply, "Chemist," c/o Mr. Cutting, Marlborough Road, St. Albans.

YORKSHIRE, W.R.—Old-established Retail and Prescribing Business: returns £900; full investigation coursed; a rare opportunity for beginners, special pains having been taken to adapt the place for every requirement of the business; large and saleable stock; price £850 or arrangement. Address, 226/73, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

WANTED, a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business returning £1,000 to £1,200 yearly, and capable of good increase; must bear strict investigation; North preferred. Apply, "Pharmacy," Messrs. Provis & Co., 4 Chapel Walks, Manchester.

WANTED, a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, London or suburbs, returning £1,000 to £1,200, and capable of good increase; or will pay a bonus of £5 to anyone giving information (if acted upon) of a good opening in a residential London suburb. G. Dickinson, 4 Eastcombe Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.

PARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP, or position of trust required in Wholesale Drug Firm in the country, by gentleman of great experience in every branch of the Retail and Dispensing; must be thoroughly sound and genuine. Apply, in confidence, to "Eucalyptus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, double-fronted Shop, fitted as Herbalist's and Druggist's; good opening for Dispensing Chemist and Dentist; opportunity for beginner; 6 roomed house, private entrance; main thoroughfare; rent £40; goodwill, stock, and fixtures, £45; worth double; must be sold by Lady Day for family reasons. Dean, 652 Old Kent Road, S.E.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ASSISTANT (indoors). Apply, with references, to Coleman, Chemist, Worcester Street, Wolverhampton.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; outdoors; single; twenty-five. Gibson, Chemist, Burton-on-Trent.

QUALIFIED Dispenser; thoroughly competent. Send full particulars, with photo, Ward, Chemist, Leicester.

ASSISTANT; not under 24; good Dispenser. Apply, with full particulars, to Lancaster & Co., 8 High Street, Croydon.

INDOORS; must have had varied experience and be very well recommended. Apply, by letter, A. D., 120 Chippenham Road, Paddington.

IMEDIATELY.—Junior for Light Retail Dispensing Business; state age, height, and salary required. J. Tirrell, Homeopathic Chemist, Hanley.

JUNIOR, or one who has served part of his time; agricultural district; state full particulars; also an outdoor apprentice wanted. H. Payne, Chemist, Market Rasen.

MANAGER, qualified, with a good knowledge of homoeopathy; must have good references. Apply, by letter only, giving full particulars, to L. L., 3 West Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; outdoors; four hours daily allowed and one evening weekly; alternate Sunday duty; £50 a year salary. Letters only, W. Garry, 9 Tulse Hill, Brixton, London.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant to take almost entire charge of the counter; business Retail and Agricultural in character; proprietor in bad health. William Price, 11 Witton, Hull.

FOR Paris.—English Assistant, who can speak French, and who has had at least 10 years' experience in a good Pharmacy. Write, with full details, to Mr. E. Lozeais, 37 Avenue Marceau, Paris.

A GOOD Junior for a Mixed Country business; must have good references. Apply, stating full particulars, age, salary required (outdoors), and if qualified, G. H. Bayley, Chemist, Saltair.

JUNIOR or Improver; part time; 20 or 21; outdoors; near Bloomsbury Square and Chancery Lane Schools. Apply by letter only, stating full particulars, to "K," 182 Old Kent Road, E.C.

23 RD FEBRUARY.—Assistant, with Minor qualification, to Make Preparations and assist in Dispensing; salary £50; please give fullest particulars. J. Colby & Co., 101 Western Road, Brighton.

WANTED, qualified man for large Store; one experienced in this class of trade, or Wholesale, preferred. Apply, "North Yorkshire," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, at once, a qualified Assistant, aged from 21 to 26; one with good country experience preferred. Enclose photo, with full particulars, to Bird & Storey, 42 Castle Street, Oxford Street, W.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant. Apply, with particulars of experience and salary required, enclosing carte, to T. W. Horsley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 274 Portobello Road, North Kensington.

AN obliging Assistant; ago 20 to 24; able to extract teeth; Mixed Trade. Please send photo (to be returned), references, and salary required outdoors, Edgar Mason, 126 West Street, Crewe, Cheshire.

JUNIOR or Improver in good-class Retail and Dispensing business; indoors; only one kept. Apply, stating age, height, salary, &c., and enclose carte if convenient, to F. Wilde, 103 Brompton Road, London, S.W.

WILSON & SON, Harrogate, have vacancy for an energetic Assistant; qualified, and with good Dispensing experience; indoors; state salary and usual particulars; slow men and bad writers please don't apply.

EARLY in March, an Assistant, of gentlemanly habits and address; sound moral character indispensable. Address, with photo, age, height, experience, and salary required, to Cheverton, Tunbridge Wells.

A QUALIFIED Assistant; about 24; energetic and gentlemanly, must be competent and have good references; two kept. Apply with full particulars, stating age, salary, and references, to H. Hyett, Bailgate, Lincoln.

A N active, qualified Assistant (indoors), where only one is kept. Please state all usual particulars, when disengaged, and salary required, enclosing carte; personal application preferred. J. T. De Peare, 14 Highbury Park, N.

CEYLON.—Competent Assistant required; age not above 25; good Dispenser; state qualified or not, age, height; if convenient send photo. Apply, "Pharmacist," c/o Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.O.

QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors) for Dispensing and Light Retail Business; comparatively easy hours; abstainer. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and when disengaged, to W. Pitchford, 54 Ootham Hill, Bristol.

IMEDIATELY.—Assistant for the Dispensing Counter; Minor preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to Whiston & Co., Chemists, Bath.—Please do not apply unless experienced in dispensing and accustomed to select business.

IMEDIATE.—A qualified Assistant (outdoors); must have good references, and experience in first-class Retail. Apply (personally if possible) to Mr. Giffard Leufestey, The Central Pharmacy, 6 Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, W.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; indoors; must be a neat and accurate dispenser, and accustomed to a good Family trade. Apply, stating age, height, salary, with all usual particulars, and enclose photo, which will be returned, to "June," High Street, Ledbury.

A N active and industrious Junior where a Senior is kept; must be well up in Dispensing and first-class trade; and if possessing Minor qualification preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, F. Endle, The Boscombe Pharmacy, Bournemouth.

WANTED, immediately, an assistant Dispenser for G. W. R. Medical Fund Society, Swindon; four kept; a quick and accurate dispenser. Apply, with full particulars and references, to "Medicus," W. Williams, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Swindon.

AT once, a Junior Assistant; indoors; good opportunity for one wishing to gain varied experience; 5 kept. Also vacancy for an Apprentice, who must have previously passed the First Examination. Apply, Sturton & Sons, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Peterborough.

AUSTRALIAN Representative wanted to work up Colonial Trade for two or three English houses; good opportunity for those going to Colonies for health. Apply, in first instance, Howard, Howes & Walers, 54, 55, and 56 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, E.C.

A GOOD all-round Assistant, qualification not necessary, capable of assisting in the management of a good-class Retail and Prescribing Business in Wales; single; age not under 25. Apply, with photo, "Chemists," c/o Messrs. Barron, Harvey & Co., Giltspur St., London, E.C.

WANTED, Junior or Improver, in Light Retail and Dispensing business; good opportunity for gaining experience; comfortable home; abstainer preferred; send photo, if convenient—will return. Apply, with full particulars, to Wright, 27 Wolborough Street, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.

FOR the East.—First-class Assistant, qualified, with good all-round experience, capable of performing simple analyses and experienced in aerated-water making, for vacancy in large pharmacy in the East; liberal terms for a suitable man. By letter only, to Dakin Bros., 87 Leadenhall Street.

A GOOD Assistant, about 22; indoors; must be neat and energetic; weekly half-holiday. Apply, stating references, usual particulars, and enclosing photo, to Edmund Jones (formerly with John Bell & Co., London), Chemist, Hanley, Staffs. Apprentice also required; premium moderate.

WANTED, qualified Man, with good experience in Retail and Dispensing, with some capital, willing to assist in further developing and carrying on a well-established business; must be a Christian; a good investment for a capitalist. Apply, by letter only in first place, to "Chemicus," 42 Pyland Road, Canonbury, N.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted, with thorough knowledge of postal work: time allowed for study if required: must be neat and accurate dispenser and good salesman. Enclose photo, giving full particulars as to age, height, references, experience, &c., Hanson, Pharmacist, Orrellton, Liverpool.

OUTDOOR Assistant wanted; about 23; accustomed to a good-class brisk business; one who has been used to travel and who can extract teeth preferred; short hours. Apply, with usual particulars, stating salary required, and enclosing carte (to be returned), to W. L. Grindge, Chemist, Andover, Hants.

WANTED, outdoor, a young man of steady business habits for active all-round business; good counterman; or time could be allowed to enterable man, reliable, and willing to work, half-holiday weekly; countryman, abstainer, and non-smoker preferred. Apply, W. B. Greig, Chemist, 591 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

IMPROVER or Junior wanted immediately for a good-class Light Town Retail: wages about £15 to £20 (indoors), according to experience; to save time please state the fullest particulars, and references. Whether accustomed to serve, if abstainer, and salary expected; photo returned if sent. Chandler, 58 High Street, Ramsgate.

WANTED immediately, by a firm of country practitioners, a Dispenser and Bookkeeper (indoors): must be quick, competent, and accurate; strictly temperate, and one desiring a permanency: state salary and full particulars, enclosing photo, if possible (to be returned). "Surgeons," W. J. Seal, Esq., 5 Union Street, Birmingham.

WANTED, in a fashionable watering-place, for high-class Stores, a competent Senior Assistant; age not to exceed 30; if married, without family; must be quick, business-like, and of good address. Please state full particulars, height, age, qualification, salary required, and carte (which will be returned), to C. A., Messrs. Barelay's, 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 years' experience. R. A., 7 Wharf Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

IMPROVER; aged 18; four years' experience; Midlands preferred. W. Slegg, Seacombe.

ASSISTANT; Liverpool or London; 25; unqualified. 15 St. George's Road, Beckenham, Kent.

JUNIOR; temporary or part time; 7 years' experience. "Opns," 26 Victoria Road, Kilburn.

JUNIOR; 23; tall; qualified; outdoors and London preferred. "Spoor," Forest, Pontardulais.

TEMPORARY or permanent; disengaged; aged 25; good extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham.

JUNIOR; 22; Liverpool, Manchester, or London preferred. H. Thomas, 3 White Street, Coventry.

DISPENSER, &c., in return for board and lodgings; London. D., 6 Crozier Street, Westminster.

ASSISTANT; Major; 25; good references; outdoors preferred. R. H. Brackenbury, Bardney, Lincoln.

EVENING Employment; Chemist or Surgeon; abstainer; qualified. Chapman, 165 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

MANAGER, temporary; Minor; aged 36; good references. X., Cambridge, Chemist, East Dereham.

MANAGER, Dispenser, or Temporary; experienced; references. W. M., 25 York Road, Hove, Brighton.

PART-TIME; outdoors; near Clapham; Dispense, Prescribe, Extract. "White," 54 Broomwood Road, Wandsworth.

JUNIOR (19 $\frac{1}{2}$) in good-class; tall; 5 years' experience; outdoors preferred. Jones, 149 Victoria Road, Seacombe.

AS Assistant; Dispensing, Prescribing, and Agricultural experience; disengaged. E. S., 72 Olive Street, Sunderland.

JUNIOR; 21; tall; nearly five years' experience; outdoors; disengaged. A. B., 12 Norfolk Buildings, Bath.

WET Counterman (Junior) seeks re-engagement; 7 years' experience; aged 22. 11 Cambridge Street, Oldham.

AS Manager (with view to purchase); 41 references. Full particulars to "Reliable," 287 Kentish Town Road, N.W.

LOCUM-TENENS; Qualified. George Williams, disengaged from February 20. 70 Tedbury Road, Bayswater, W.

AS Traveller; good experience and references; town or country. E. M. M., 1 Gordon Villas, Bristow Road, Hounslow.

ENERGETIC Manager; Tooth Extractor; qualified; married. "Lapis," 3 Westgate Terrace, Blackheath Hill.

MANAGER, Dispenser, or Locum; qualified; disengaged; experienced. "Chemicus," 29 Lambpit Street, Wrexham.

BRANCH Manager; experienced; married; good Prescriber; unqualified. H., 9 Pink Road, Kingston, Portsmouth.

PART-TIME; London or Manchester; 7 years' good experience; medium height. "Statim," 1 Parson's Mead, Croydon.

BRANCH or Assistantship; qualified; view to purchase; village preferred. "Chemist," 20 Falmouth Road, London, S.E.

YOUNG Austrian chemist seeks a situation by 1st April next in an English Pharmacy; speaks fluently French, English, German; very well acquainted with all pharmaceutical business. Write to G. 931 L, c/o Hausensteiner & Vogler, Geneva (Switzerland).

THE Advertiser, an Undergraduate of Bologna University, with Certificates in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, is desirous of several hours' work daily in a London Chemist's shop; no remuneration required. K. D. D., Burlington House, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.

ENGAGEMENT wanted; Junior or Dispenser to Doctor; steady; in or out. "Chemist," Buckland Villa, Llandover, Wales.

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PATENTS, Sundries, Photography, knowledge of Drugs; aged 21; wholesale and retail experience; references. Smith, 26 Kimpton Road, Camberwell.

AS Junior; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ years' experience; aged 20; height 5 feet 8 inches; neat and accurate Dispenser; good references. Owen, 95 High Street, Putney, S.W.

ASSISTANT; aged 29; height 5 feet 7 inches; Hall qualification; first-class experience. Doffat, care of Webster, New Street, Miles Platting, Manchester.

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AS Branch Manager or Assistant; 14 years' experience; aged 28; height 5 feet 8 inches; good references. M. A. G., 70 Wilfred Street, Bradford, Yorks.

EXPERIENCED Counterman, Dispenser, and Prescriber; disengaged; good references; 36; abstainer; unqualified. "Chemicus," 12 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

ENGAGEMENT with Chemist desired by young man; age 24; has dispensed for medical men 8 years (14 months London); abstainer. "Alpha," 182 Uxbridge Road, W.

MANAGER or Senior (or Temporary); London and country experience; active and energetic; Major; Extractor; married. A., 3c Bull Street, West Bromwich.

AS Dispenser to Surgeon, or otherwise; aged 22; experienced; first-class references. "English," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TEMPORARY or Permanent Manager or Senior; qualified; town and country experience; disengaged. "Fideliter," care of Evans, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Mumb's.

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THE ELEVENTH

JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL

Will be held in the PORTMAN ROOMS (entire suite) on TUESDAY MARCH 1, 1892. First Dance to commence at 9.30 p.m.

H. ARTISS ROBINSON,
Hon. Sec.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Chitty. In the matter of the Soden Mineral Produce Company (Limited and Reduced), and in the matter of the Companies' Act (1867).

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition presented to the High Court of Justice on the 1st day of July, 1891, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from £20,000 to £10,000, is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Chitty, on the 27th day of February, 1892.

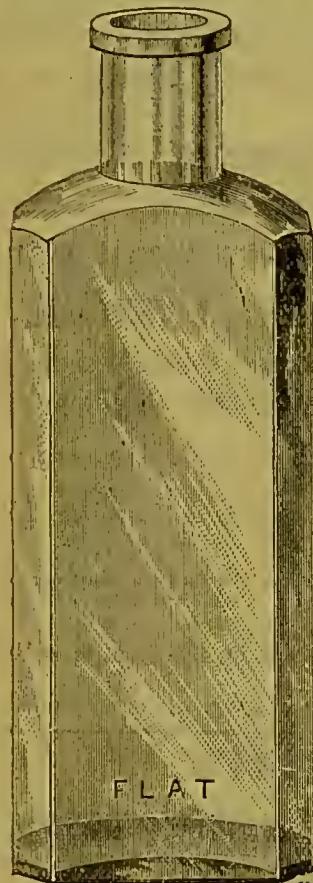
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64.—Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers, White Fittings	32/-	31/-	
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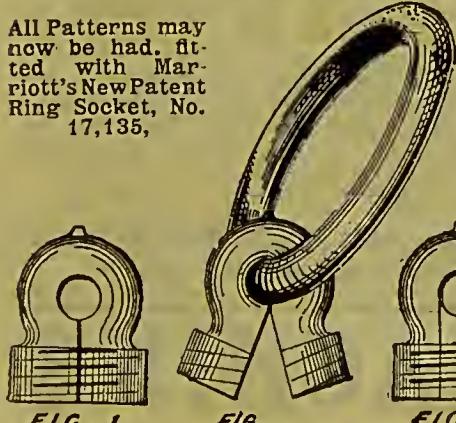


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

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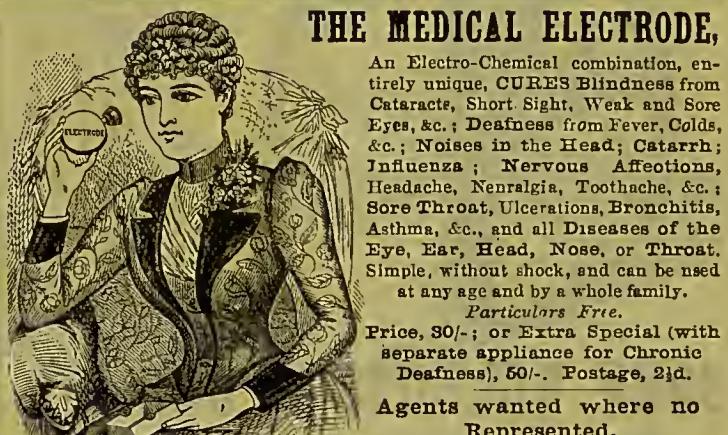
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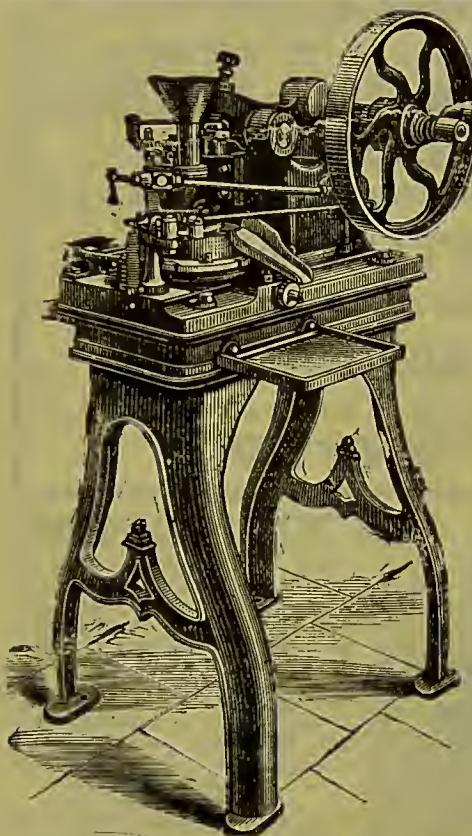
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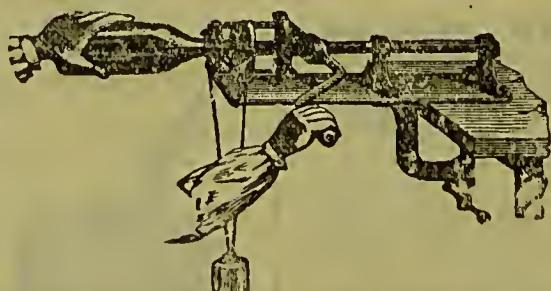
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The only Machine
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Can be fixed to any
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A single pull of the lever
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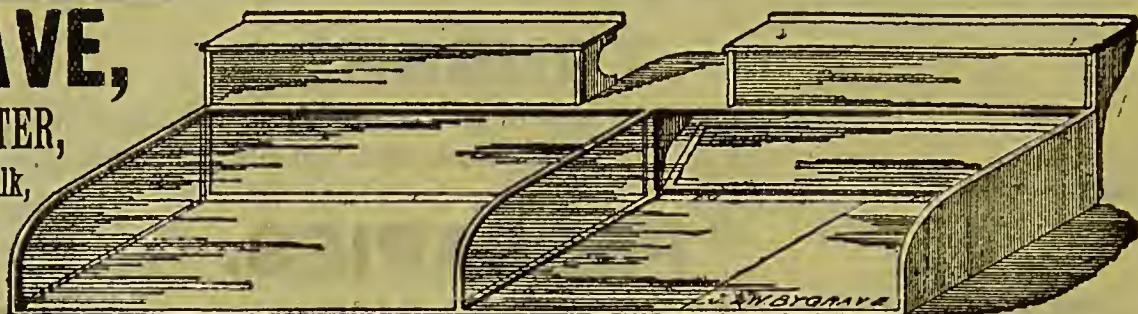
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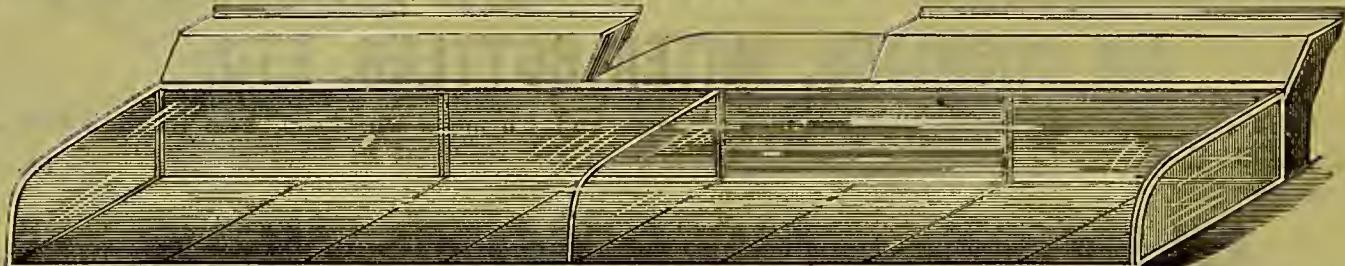
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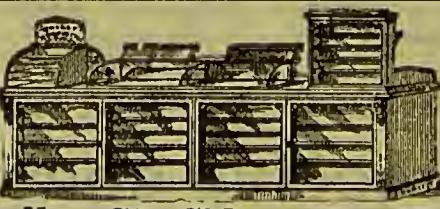
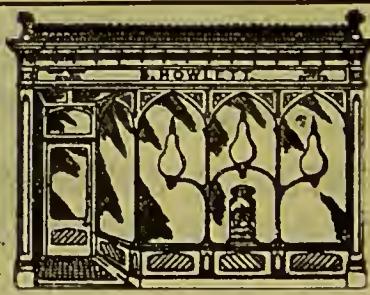
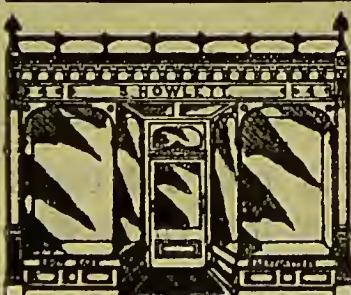
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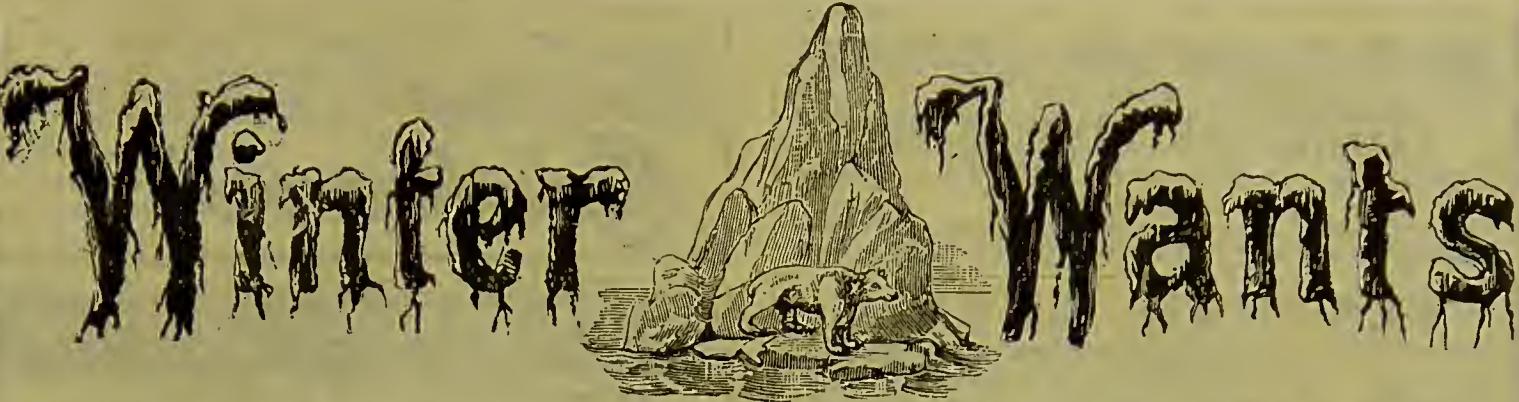


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See Winter Issue, "Chemist and Druggist," page 120.**KOLA WINE.****VAN HARGAN'S.**

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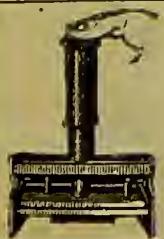
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IN CASES OF 54 LBS.

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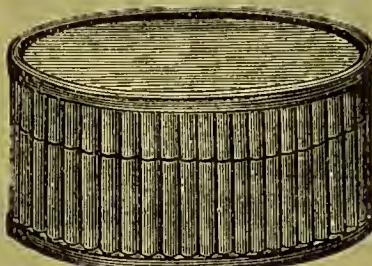
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We hereby certify that no trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the ointments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been acted on at all; and we further consider ‘Stipendum’ admirably adapted for such pharmaceutical preparations.

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Kills Gugs, Fleas, and all offensive Insects. Quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

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Equal to and Cheaper than VASELINE.

FOR MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

WHITE, YELLOW, VETERINARY,
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We have the pleasure to inform our Customers and Chemists and Druggists generally that we are still supplying the above in **bulk**, and intend to continue to do so. We are sending out all qualities in the following size Packages:—

1-lb., 5-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., and 56-lb. Self-Opening Patent Tins; also, 1-cwt. Wood Kegs and 300-lb. Barrels.

We guarantee our Jelly to be perfectly pure, and not a mixture of Wax and Oil.

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Pure Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, White Mineral Oil, Best Eating Olive Oil, Pale and Crude Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powders, Sheep Dip, Benzine 50 per cent. and 90 per cent., Crude and Rectified Spirits of Tar, Stockholm Tar, Camphor Ice, Carbon Candles.

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THE NEW AND POPULAR DISINFECTING POWDER.

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,, medium stamped	3 6	33 4
,, unstamped	3 0	27 4
,, large stamped	6 0	57 8
,, unstamped	5 0	45 8
VINOLIA POWDER, small	...	...	1 9	16 0
,, medium	...	...	3 6	32 0
,, large	...	...	6 0	54 9
(Vinolia Powder is prepared in white, pink, and cream tints.)				
VINOLIA DENTIFRICE (English)	...	...	2 6	22 10
,, (American)	...	...	1 6	13 9
VINOLIA SOAP (Premier, for the "Million"), per box of 3 Tablets			1 0	9 2
,, (Floral), per Tablet, in Cartoon	...	...	0 6	4 7
Put up in boxes containing one dozen tablets each in cartoon.				
,, (Balsamic, Medical) per box of 3 Tablets	...	...	2 0	18 4
,, (Otto of Rose, Toilet),,,	,,	...	2 6	22 10
,, (Vestal), per box of 3 Tablets	...	...	7 6	68 6
VINOLIA SHAVING SOAP (Toilet), Sticks in silver-metal boxes, small			1 0	9 2
,, medium	...	...	1 6	13 9
,, large	...	...	2 6	22 10
Flat cakes in porcelain-lined metal boxes	...	...	2 0	18 4
(Vestal), Sticks in silver-metal boxes	...	...	2 6	22 10
Flat Cakes	,,	...	4 6	41 6
VINOLIA SHAVING FOAM (Toilet), in collapsible tubes	,,	...	1 6	13 9
(Vestal),,,	,,	...	2 6	22 10
"LYPSYL" (a Coraline Emollient for the lips)	...	...	1 0	9 2

MINIATURE SAMPLES:

VINOLIA SOAP (Otto of Rose, Toilet)	...	...	...	...	0	1½	1	0
" " (Balsamic, Medical)	...	...	...	...	0	1½	1	0
" " DÉNTIRICE (English)	...	...	...	...	0	3	2	0
" " (American)	...	...	...	...	0	2	1	4
VINOLIA POWDER	...	...	...	...	0	3	2	0

NOTE.—These miniature samples can be obtained on artistic cards, the whole forming a most attractive and profitable addition to the Chemists' counter.

Orders under £2 Net

£2 to £5 Order—special Cash Discount of 5 per cent. off above prices.

£5 Order and upwards „ „ „ „ 10 „ „ „ „

Carriage paid on orders amounting to £5 and upwards, to customers who have signed or who sign our cutting agreement.

THESE TERMS ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO CUT OUR PRICES EXTREMELY.

THESE TERMS ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO CLERKS WHO CUT OUR TRAIL EXTREMELY.

"*Vinolia*" is put ~~out~~ in Special Boxes for Hot Countries.

